BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1850.....NO. 10.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do.	do. 2 insertions,	75
Do.	do. 3 do.	1 00
Do.	do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do. 6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do.	do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do.	do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1¼ P. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY at LAW, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,
IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9-tf

WEST & HEWLETT,
AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARKISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,
AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.
May 3, 1850.

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOHN HALL,
INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-12m] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., E. P. HALL, Esq., GILBERT POTTER, Esq., O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., Dr. THOS. H. WRIGHT, OWEN FENNELL, Esq., A. M. PECK, Esq., E. KIDDER, Esq., JOHN DAWSON, Esq.—Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. DOLLNER & POTTER, New York,
Messrs. COPELAND & KIDDER, Boston. 14v6

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,
(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.*)
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.
☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.
J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.
There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!
WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.
Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-tf

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Venditioni Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts	Garnishee Notices;
Witness and Juror Tickets;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	do. Branch Bank of the
Commission to take Deposition	State;
County Court Execution;	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Magistrate's	Administrator's Bonds;
Capias ad Respondendum;	Guardian do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Appeal do.
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;	Ca Sa do.
Notes of Hand; [rants	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Attachments;	Constable's do.
State Recognizance;	Sheriff's Tax do.
Military Ca Sa;	Forthcoming do.
do. Execution;	Prosecution do.
Negro Bonds;	Crew Lists;
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NEW Crop Raisins—Daily expected. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

STEAMBOAT Principe Segars. 10,000 direct from Havana. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIQUORS.—20 bbls Whiskey; 10 do. Rum; 12 do. Gin, just received to day and for sale by OWEN HOLMES.

WANTED.—A likely Negro Boy, from 12 to 16 years old, for *my own use*, and for which I will pay a (*big*) price. OWEN HOLMES.
Oct. 18. 6-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. R. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

FOR SALE.
BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.
April 19, 1850 32-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE public are hereby notified, that Messrs. CARROLL & FENNELL have this day executed to the subscriber a general Assignment of all their goods and effects, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to them will make payment to him only. Those who hold claims against them, will please present them for payment under the provisions of the Deed of Trust, properly attested, and within sixty days. EDWARD CANTWELL, *Assignee.*
Nov. 7th, 1850—[9-3t] [Commercial It]

NOTICE.
SOLD by the Wreck Master of Onslow County, N. C., between New River Inlet and New Hanover line, the Brig Orizaba, of Mt. Desert, with her cargo of lumber, and proceeds returned to the Clerk's Office of said county. JOSEPH ENNETT, W. M.
Oct. 25th, 1850 8-8t*

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.
THE subscriber will attend to applications for Bounty Land, under the late act of Congress, in the Counties of Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover, and Bladen.
Nov. 1, 1850—8-8tuoo] P. MURPHY.

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.
THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
*** Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

GUN-SMITHING, &c.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public of Sampson and the adjoining Counties, that he has located himself in Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., where he intends to carry on **Gun-Smithing**, such as stocking Guns and altering flint and steel to percussion; and repairing Guns, Pistols, Stocks, and Locks; make and mend Keys; all kinds of Silver, Gold, Britannia, Brass, and Copper Wares, or other materials, mended; Composition Mill Inks and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years; Blowing Horns made; Tortoise shell Combs mended so that you cannot see where they are broken. Blacksmithing in all its various branches; Cast Steel put in Axes, and warranted; Cast Steel Round Shaves and Chipping Hatchets, made and warranted; Coach making and repairing; making and mending Buggy and Sulky Springs; and many other things too tedious to mention, all of which will be done with neatness and despatch.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
BOLD R. HOOD.
Clinton, N. C., Oct. 25, 1850 7-3m

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER. C. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

$1 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing at Long Creek, New Hanover county, a negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, stout built, and dark color. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Cross Heary, Esq., on Black River, as his wife belongs to Mr. Henry. HENRY McMILLAN.
November 1, 1850 8-3t

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, at the late residence of STARKEY WILLIAMS, dec'd., in Duplin county, on Friday, the 13th of December next, SEVEN VALUABLE NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said deceased. Six months credit will be given, and bonds with approved security required.
BLANEY WILLIAMS, } Executors.
JACOB SMITH, }
November 1, 1850. 8-3t

$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing at Sill's Creek, New Hanover county, his negro man JACK. Said Jack is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, and dark complexioned. He is supposed to be lurking about Holly Shelter, in this county, or he may be in Sampson, as he has a good many relations in that county.
I will pay the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in the Wilmington Jail, or any Jail in the State, so that I can get him, and a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him. EDWARD PIGFORD.
Sill's Creek, New Hanover co., N. C., Oct. 11, 1850.—5-tf

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Duplin county, N. C., on the 13th instant, a negro man who says his name is ALEXANDER, and that he belongs to Rose. Kerrens, of Halifax county, in said State. Said negro is about nineteen years old; five feet high; and will weigh about 125 pounds; has scars on both his legs near the knees, and one on the right arm, just above the elbow, produced by a burn. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.
Kenansville, Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Guilford Horn, of Edgecombe County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named HARRY, a Carpenter by trade, about 40 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; with a scar on his left leg, (from the cut of an ax;) thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark—hath absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this county, committing acts of felony or other misdeeds; These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave Harry doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person or persons may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 29th day of June, 1850. JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P. [Seal.]

ONE Hundred and Twenty five Dollars Reward will be paid for the delivery of the said HARRY to me at Tosnott Depot, Edgecombe county, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him; or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his head.
He was lately heard from in Newbern where he called himself Henry Barnes (or Burns), and will be likely to continue the same name, or assume that of Copage of Farmer. He has a free mulatto woman for a wife, by the name of Sally Bozeman, who has lately removed to Wilmington, and lives in that part of the town called Texas, where he will likely be lurking.
Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring, or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
June 29th, 1850—[43-tf.] GUILFORD HORN.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY or absconded from the subscriber, on the 12th August, 1850, two negro men, one named **Moses** and the other **Bob.**

DESCRIPTION.
Moses is inclined to be fleshy, about five feet seven or eight inches high, about forty years old, front teeth out, weighs about 160 pounds, speaks very slow when spoken to, and has a scar on his under lip. Moses had on when he left, a blue linsey surtout coat; when walking he steps very short, and holds himself erect. Color, very dark; has a very sullen look; a bunch of gray hair on the right side of his head.—Moses was carried from Duplin county, N. C., to Richmond, Va., where he was purchased by Joab Robertson, of Caswell county, N. C.
Bob is about five feet six inches high, very dark complexion, near thirty-six years old, and weighs 160 lbs.; eyes very red; when spoken to he speaks quick; had on whiskers when he left. His dress consisted of a white homespun frock coat, and pantaloons of the same; inclined to be parrot toed. He was carried from Clauden county, Va., to Richmond, and then sold to Dr. Robertson.
These Negroes were purchased by me on the 27th of April, 1850, from Joab Robertson, for the purpose of trading. It is more than likely they have attempted to reach their former homes—Moses, his in Duplin county, N. C., and Bob, his in Clauden county, Va.
☞A reward of **Twenty-Five Dollars** is offered for each of the above Negroes if lodged in any safe Jail so that I get them again.
☞If arrested previous to this date, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, the reward at first offered, only will be paid.
Any information thankfully received.
PRESTON WORTHY.
Carmel Hill P. O., S. C., Oct. 7, 1850 6-3muoo

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.
All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

Real Estate For Sale or Rent.

LOOK AT THIS.
THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.
Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.
Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.
A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.
JAS. M. MIDDLETON.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
IN pursuance of the power vested in me, by the last Will and Testament of the late Wm. B. Meares, I shall sell, on the 1st of January, 1851, at 12 o'clock, at public vendue at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, N. C., the following valuable lands, viz:
About three hundred acres of tide swamp land, on Eagles' Island, of which about 270 acres are cleared and under cultivation; about 90 acres of the cleared land has only been in cultivation since 1842, and most of the lands are comparatively new; there are some thirty acres of swamp land to clear. Also, to be sold with the above, a tract of upland of about eighty acres, known as Meares' Bluff, fronting the river, about forty acres of which is under cultivation, and upon which is Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, Threshing Machine, Stables, and all other necessary out houses for farming purposes, besides accommodations for 130 or 140 negroes. Also, an adjoining tract of two hundred acres, on Welsh's Creek, of which about 80 acres are tide swamp, and as valuable rice land as any on the river—a few acres of the upland is under cultivation.
These Rice lands are unsurpassed for fertility by any Rice lands here or elsewhere, producing an average, when well cultivated, of from fifty-five to sixty bushels of Rice per acre.
The sale will be positive, as the lands are sold for a division.
Terms—one, two, three and four years credit, with interest from date, the debt to be fully secured.
Persons desiring to examine the premises will call on Thos. D. Meares, Esq., or Dr. Wm. B. Meares.
CATHARINE G. MEARES,
Ex'r. of Wm. B. Meares, dec.
Oct. 25th, 1850 7-tf

LOVE-GROVE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his plantation for sale, situated on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, one mile from town, and well known as LOVE-GROVE, containing one hundred acres more or less, all under fence and in a high state of cultivation; an abundance of Marl and much on the place.
Terms accommodating to the purchaser. If desirable, the mules, hands, &c., will be disposed of with the Land. For further particulars, apply to S. R. POTTER.
Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 39-tf

A GREAT BARGAIN.
WISHING to change my business, I will sell my Turpentine Land, on Lockwood's Folly River, Brunswick County, with a considerable quantity of Farming Land attached. There is out on the land about 15,000 boxes, and trees enough to cut about 80,000 more; all very convenient to water. Two waggons and team can haul all the Turpentine made on the Land to the Still on the River, whence it can be taken to market, by vessels carrying from 200 to 300 barrels. The Still will also be sold, if desired, with wagon, team, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can judge for themselves.
The above property will be sold on extremely accommodating terms; or I will take, for the Land, the proceeds from the sale of the Turpentine made on it for one year, provided the balance of the Trees are cut and well worked.
I will also sell a number of likely Negroes. Persons wishing to purchase such property, would do well to give me a call. DAN'L Y. SHINE.
Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf
Newbernian, (Newbern,) and North State Whig, (Washington,) copy till forbid, and send accounts to this office.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot in Jacksonville, Onslow county, at present occupied by WM. P. PELLETIER.
The House is a very comfortable residence, with suitable out-buildings, and a large and handsome Lot of ground attached, say about an acre and a half. Possession given on the first day of January, 1851.
ALSO,
A valuable tract of Turpentine Land, containing about 3,500 Acres, lying on the Holly Shelter Road, in the county of Onslow, and adjoining the lands of MORRIS FOY, JOHN JAMES, and others. Persons wishing to purchase valuable Turpentine Land will do well to examine the premises.
Terms made easy. For further information, address the subscriber at Owensville, Sampson county, or GARDNER SHEPARD, Esq., Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C.
Aug. 23, 1850—50-3m] LOUIS F. CARR.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber having purchased the widow's life estate in the Real Estate of the late JARVIS MARBLE, at Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, offers the entire Plantation for sale. It is considered a very desirable situation, having upon the premises comfortable buildings, including Store House, Wind Mill, &c. It is considered a desirable situation for a Store, a Distillery, and Steam Saw Mill.
Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and examine for themselves. Possession given on the 15th of November next. JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1850 2-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.
Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf
☞Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
ALSO,
A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850 34-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A GOOD comfortable dwelling, situated in the Northern part of town, on Walnut Street, lately occupied by RODERICK MCRAE, Esq. Persons wishing to purchase or rent, can find out the terms by calling on me at my residence. D. SHERWOOD.
July 26, 1850 46-tf

FOR RENT.
THE Wharf just above the Rock Spring, known as Hall's wharf; together with a large Warehouse on it, (now used as a barrel factory) near the water; and a comfortable office, the house being tin roofed, will make it *particularly convenient* for a Packet or Steam Boat Landing, or for the receiving and forwarding business. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. D. HALL.
October 11, 1850 5-tf

TO RENT,
FROM the first of October next, that two story Dwelling House, on Front-street, next door to the corner of Church-street, at present occupied by Mr. WM. WILSON. Price $200. Apply to H. B. EILERS.
September 27, 1850 3-tf

FOR Rent.—The dwelling and lot situated on Chesnut street, at present occupied by Mr. S. P. Gause, is for rent from the first of October next. Apply to
Sept. 20th, 1850. 2-tf N. N. NIXON.

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FOR Sale.—A splendid stationary steam Engine of ten horse power, with a first rate boiler, all in good order. Apply to E. D. HALL.
Oct. 11. 5-tf

FOR SALE.—A new **Turpentine Still,** with all the Fixtures complete for distilling. Capacity, Fifteen bbls of Yellow, or Twenty bbls. Virgin Dip. A first rate Still for White Rosin, and all in perfect order. Apply to
Oct. 18.—[6-tf] JNO. D. LOVE & CO

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.
ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furniture Warehouse. J. D. LOVE.
May 17, 1850 36-tf

MONEY, MONEY.—Persons indebted to me, will please call and pay up. OWEN HOLMES.

Schools.

WANTED.
A TEACHER is wanted to take charge of the Public School for Rocky Point District, New Hanover county. It is desired to open the School on the 15th inst. Apply to WM. J. HAND. or
ISHAM ARMSTRONG,
Nov. 8th, 1850—[9-3t Committee.

English and Classical Education.
THE SUBSCRIBER having just arrived in Wilmington, proposes to open an Academy for the purpose of giving instruction in the various branches of an English and Scientific education. He will also take classes in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish. Having studied and spoken the modern European languages in France and Spain, he feels confident of being able to impart the genuine pronunciation of them, an advantage which is not often enjoyed. The most unexceptionable references as to capability and character will be given, and no effort will be spared which may be calculated to render satisfaction.
He will commence as soon as a suitable building can be procured, and in the meantime, he can be found at Mrs. Beach's, "Commercial Hotel." WILLIAM BARTON.
Wilmington, Oct. 31st, 1850. 8-4t*

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 23d of September. The terms of tuition are:

For the lower branches of English, per session	$6 00
For the higher branches of English, "	12 00
For Latin and Greek "	20 00

Board can be had, in good families, at from $5 to $6 per month.
THOMAS J. WHITAKER, an experienced and popular Teacher, is continued as Assistant. The School being furnished with sufficient apparatus to illustrate the Elementary Sciences, the Teachers are confident of being able to give satisfaction to all that shall patronize the Institution.
It is particularly desired that all the Students who intend entering the School the approaching Session, will be present at the first of the Session.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Richlands, Onslow co., N. C., Aug. 30, 1850 51-3m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY
IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.

Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric	12 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including first Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects	18 00

Tuition in the Female department the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.
Medical Department.
THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:
J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.
Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.
The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.
Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.
Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.
TERMS—$50 per Session.
All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.
Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and presonal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.
Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.
A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place for studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.
That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.
E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

Application Notices, &c.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an act amendihg the charter of Little Bridge, N. Hanover county, with a view of extending a Plank Road to town.
Nov. 8, 1850 9-5t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act incorporating the Long Creek Academy, in New Hanover County.
November 1st, 1850 8-5t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of N. Carolina, for an Act incorporating the Topsail Academy, in New Hanover county.
November 1st, 1850 8-5t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for a Plank Road from Wilmington to the Onslow line, at the point where the Sound Road crosses the line.
November 1st, 1850 8-5t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a charter for a Plank Road leading from some point on the Northeast Branch of Cape Fear River in New Hanover county, to some point on New River in Onslow county. [Oct. 25, 1850—7-5t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to authorize the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington to subscribe One Hundred Thousand Dollars to the Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.
October 25, 1850 7-5t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly to extend the corporate limits of the Town of Kenansville. [Oct. 25, 1850—7-5t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for an Act to erect, out of the monies belonging to the estate of ALEXANDER DICKSON, deceased, a suitable monument to his memory, to be put up at or near Kenansville, in Duplin county, with such provisions therein as will justify the Clerk and Master of said county in paying the expenses of the same. [Oct. 25, 1850—7-tf

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for a charter for a Bank to be located in the Town of Wilmington, to be called the NEW HANOVER BANK.
October 18, 1850 6-5t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to Charter a Plank Road leading from Clinton to Warsaw.
October 18, 1850. 6-5

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Clinton Female College, to be located in Clinton, Sampson county.
October 18, 1850. 6-5t

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

JUST Received,—A very fine selection of Porte Monaies, large and small;
Cigar Cases, Morocco and Chamois Skin;
Powder Puff Boxes, Mahogany and Walnut;
" " " Gilt;
Guitar Strings; and a large assortment of Pomades, Macassar Oil, Bears' Oil, Soaps, and fancy Perfumery.
For sale by C. DEPRE,
Druggist and Chemist, Market-street.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
50 gross prescription Vials, assorted sizes;
25 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
25 " 10 by 12 "
10 " 10 by 15 "
20 " 10 by 14 "
10 " 12 by 18 " French.
For sale by C. DEPRE, Druggist and Chemist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:
Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.
Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury, Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Aconitine, &c.
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass.—White Lead, pure, extra, and No. 1; Putty; Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 15, 12 by 18, 11 by 17; Madder; Indigo; Galls; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Logwood; Chrome Green and Yellow, dry and in oil; Linseed and Train Oils; Whale and Sperm Oils; Paint Brush

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1850.

The Next Legislature.

On Monday next, the Legislature of North Carolina will meet in the City of Raleigh. We now propose to take a glance at the questions which will most probably come before it. and the course which it is likely to pursue. A free expression of opinion by the press is always desirable, and in this case we shall endeavor to state our own views as concisely and as explicitly as possible.

Among the measures of State policy which will no doubt be brought forward or occupy the attention of the Legislature, will be the repeal of the Gerrymander law of 1846; the distribution of the official patronage of the State; Equal Suffrage; Internal Improvements by the State; the election of Judges by the people; together with other matters of less general importance. State Legislatures have, strictly speaking, very little to do with national politics, except in cases where the rights or interests of the States are directly called in question; of this character is the slavery agitation which now disturbs, and for years has disturbed, the peace and harmony of the country, and bids fair to dissolve the Union itself. Doubtless this question will occupy no small amount of the attention of the Legislature, and its action will be looked to not only in this State, but in the other States, both North and South.

In regard to the first of these questions, i. e. the repeal of the Gerrymander law of 1846, we must avow ourselves most plainly and unequivocally *in favor of it*. We think that the Democratic party, which will have a majority in both branches, owes this to justice, to itself, to consistency, and to the country. The enactment of the law was a manifest deviation from established usage, without precedent or justification, done for political purposes and to serve party ends. It was uncalled for by the people, and an outrage upon propriety, and as such has ever since been denounced by the Democratic party, and now that that party is in the ascendancy, and has the power of repealing this obnoxious law, it is bound to repeal it, for a neglect to do so would, under the circumstances, amount to an approval and endorsement of it, and an acknowledgement that we of the Democratic party have been denouncing a law which we dare not repeal. Besides, even upon the grounds upon which the Feds attempted to justify themselves in '46-7, it is our duty to repeal this law; for if, as was then argued, that party which had the ascendency in the popular vote was entitled to a majority of the members of Congress, that majority now pertains of right the Democratic party, who swept the State at the election in August last. But more than all this; the repeal of the Gerrymander law will be introducing nothing new into the statute book; it will only be placing matters as they were in the regular course of things, which ought not to have been deviated from, as was done four years since. Decidedly, we think that the Gerrymander *must be repealed*.

As regards the official patronage of the State, we have no hesitancy in saying that we go for a *clean sweep*. So far as we are concerned, our motto is to "cry aloud and *spare not*," and this not from any desire for office for ourselves or any of our friends, nor from any feeling of bigotry or ill-will towards our fellow-citizens of opposite political opinions, but simply from a desire for justice and fair play. No man of common sense can go about with his eyes open and not be conscious of the galling proscription which follows a Democrat in every step he takes, and, so far as the influence of office, the control of moneyed and other corporations is concerned, renders him a member of a Pariah caste, debarred from all participation in the advantages enjoyed by his Whig fellow-citizens. So general a thing is this that we might almost regard it as universal, and the accidental presence of a Democrat in the employment of the State, or in the direction or employment of any corporation, is so rare as to be remarkable, and the exception only adds stronger confirmation to the rule. We do not wish to be invidious, else we might particularize the moneyed and other corporations in Wilmington, and give a list of the directors and officers in all of them, with their politics, which would, perhaps, surprise some of our country readers. It is enough to say that, with two or three exceptions, receiving not one-sixth of the total amount of salaries paid, there is no Democrat to be found in them. In some corporations, there is one or two Democratic directors, in others none at all. And be it remembered that in all these corporations, with the exception of the Commercial Bank, the State is a considerable stockholder. We do not state this from any feeling or desire to cast reproach upon any of our institutions or the gentlemen connected with them, but we attack a system which is a virtual insult to every man belonging to the now dominant party in the State. We intend shortly to obtain a list of the names, politics, and, if possible, the family connexion subsisting between the officers of the different Banking and other corporations of the State, in nearly all of which the State is more or less interested. It will be a startling document. It is, in some measure, to equalize things, to do away, if only partially, with this inequality, and to teach both Whigs and Democrats that the Democratic *people*, aye, and the Whig *people*, too, form some element, and carry some influence, in the direction of affairs, that we recommend to and urge upon the Governor and Legislature the exercise of all the powers conferred upon them, without fear, favor, or affection, *in any case*. It is no use to preach nopartyism in this matter. It is not three weeks since a Southern Rights meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, at which Whigs did speak very patriotically upon this subject, and yet the next announcement was that Mr. LYNCH had been hunted out from the petty office of Travelling Postmaster, and this simply upon account of his political opinions, and at the dictation of certain political cliques in and about Wilmington. A pretty commentary, forsooth! The contest between the North and the South has nothing to do with this. All our remarks would be equally applicable if the Union were to be dissolved to-morrow. The same cliques would monopolize, or try to monopolize, everything, and it is the bounden duty of the Legislature, in the exercise of its authority, to do nothing to perpetuate or strengthen this insolent domination. It is equally the duty of the Governor, and we feel satisfied that he will not be found wanting.

There is little doubt that the question of the abolishment of the landed qualification for electors of State Senators, will also be brought up and urged, and, we hope, carried into effect; but this we consider as far from being certain. Although there is a decided Democratic majority in both branches, still it is by no means certain that this measure can be carried through during the approaching session, and this for several reasons—the first of which is that it will require three-fifths of all the members of both branches to pass such an amendment, and the Democratic majority does not amount to this; and the second reason is, that although the Democrats as a party, and a very great majority of its individual members, go in for this change, there are, nevertheless, some Democrats who are still opposed to it, although their number is growing less every day. It is quite probable, however, that a sufficient accession of strength may be received from the Whigs to overcome this, and to give the constitutional majority.—There is one thing in connexion with this which may be looked upon as a fixed fact. This change is bound to be made, and cannot be deferred beyond 1852, no matter which party may be in the ascendant in the Legislature of that year.

As for Internal Improvements by the State, it is a topic that, if possible, we would willingly avoid. It is a vexed question; one which has divided and distracted both parties, and in regard to which it would be folly to attempt the erection of a standard of orthodoxy, founded upon party grounds. We have, at different times, taken occasion to give expression to our opinions upon this subject in a general way, and also with especial reference to the different projects which have been acted upon or been brought before the Legislature and the public. It is not at all likely that any considerable appropriation of money will be made by this Legislature. Indeed, it is more probable that not one cent will be voted for anything; certainly no new projects will be entered into, nor will any further privileges be granted to the Central Road, which, in the opinion of many, has already received far too much. If we were to recommend the extension of assistance to any Road, it would be to the Manchester Road—a work, the success of which is of the most vital importance to the interests of the State already embarked in the Wilmington and Raleigh Road. It is a matter capable of demonstration, that while the State has much to gain by a subscription to the stock of this company, or an endorsement of its bonds, it is next to impossible that it could lose anything. We feel perfectly certain that the enhanced value which it would confer upon the State Stock in the old Road, would, of itself, justify a liberal subscription to the Manchester Road, to say nothing of the fact that the Road, if properly constructed and managed, cannot fail to pay. It might, perhaps, be considered selfish to urge the advantages which it would confer upon the town of Wilmington, which are neither few nor insignificant.

But perhaps the most important discussion of all will be that arising out of the present position of our relations to the North, in connexion with the slavery question. It is impossible to foreshadow the action of the Legislature in this matter. We have no doubt that it will be such as the occasion calls for, and is due to the character of North Carolina as a Southern State, jealous of her honor, and determined to assert and defend her rights to an equal participation in all the benefits guaranteed by the constitution.—Towards our Senators in Congress, the Legislature occupies the position of their immediate constituency, and possesses, and should exert, the right of approving or disapproving of the manner in which they have discharged the duties incumbent upon them in their high position. Unfortunately, there are many things in the course of both our Senators which no party can endorse and stand up in the face of the people of North Carolina. The course of Senator BADGER has been peculiarly objectionable, and should be, and, we hope, will be, visited with the most unqualified censure. We consider ourselves among the most moderate men at the South. We could wish to leave no effort untried—no stone unturned—calculated to prevent disunion and its attendant horrors; or, if disunion must come, to throw the burden and the responsibility of secession upon the North. But we are still State's Rights Democrats. There is a point beyond which we cannot go, and that point has been reached. The burden is now upon the North. Practical nullification and disunion have already been commenced there. A plain law of Congress, founded upon a still plainer and more imperative provision of the constitution, is openly set at defiance, and, unless this resistance to the law and the constitution be speedily put down, there is an end of it, and the Union is, to all intents and purposes, dissolved; and in all this the people of the South stand exonerated to their own consciences and before the rest of the world. But Mr. BADGER knows no stopping place—considers the "Wilmot" not unconstitutional, but only wrong and improper—and believes that North Carolina stands in the same position to the General Government that New Hanover or any other County does to the State of North Carolina. A man with such ideas cannot be trusted at such a crisis as this, and since he will not obey instructions or resign, it is at least right that he should know, and that the world should know, that he does not speak the sentiments of North Carolina, and that the State which he misrepresents deems him unworthy of confidence, and a man not to be trusted.

The question of the election of Judges by the people is in nearly the same position as that of Equal Suffrage. It is comparatively a new question in North Carolina, and although adopted by the dominant party, we are not certain that it can command the undivided support of that party. Many Democrats have not yet made up their minds in regard to it, and for our part such is our dislike to hasty changes of the organic law, before the reasons for such changes are fully understood and reflected upon by the people, that we hope that no action will be taken upon this question during the approaching session. The reform is bound to be effected, and can, therefore, the better afford to bide its time. In every State in which the question has been submitted to the people, the vote in its favor has been overwhelming, and in due season North Carolina will be found no exception to the rule.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, took place yesterday in the Masonic Hall, in this town. A very large number of Stockholders were present; in fact, we believe that the meeting was the fullest which has been held for many years, and a better spirit seemed to prevail. The meeting was organized by calling L. H. B. WHITAKER, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. GRISWOLD and FLEMING, Secretaries. The annual report was submitted, and ordered to be printed. A report was also presented by the Examining Committee, and made the order of the day for to-day at 10 A. M.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the dwelling house of HENRY NUTT, Esq., accidentally took fire, and was entirely consumed.—We believe he was insured. No material damage was done to any other building. The furniture was considerably damaged, as were the beautiful shrubbery and flower garden contiguous to the house. Mr. NUTT was absent at the time.

Commercial, Tuesday last.

☞GODEY, for December, is on hand, beautifully illustrated. We can say nothing in regard to the letter press, which, indeed, we have not had time to read.

GOLDSBORO' TELEGRAPH.—On Thursday last, we received the first number of the "Telegraph," published under the auspices of its new Editor, GEORGE V. STRONG, Esq. It exhibits a considerable improvement in typographical execution; and its introductory address is well written, and in good taste. We are happy to welcome Mr. STRONG to the ranks, and to wish him all pecuniary prosperity in his undertaking.

NOT SO.—The report that HUGH WADDELL, Esq., of Hillsboro', had been appointed Consul to Havana is contradicted by the Hillsboro Recorder, in which paper it first appeared. Why was this report started at Mr. WADDELL'S own door? Certainly not as a feeler.

The Right Spirit.

We have been permitted to copy the annexed letter from Mr. LYNCH, the lately removed Mail Agent, to Mr. COLLAMER, formerly Postmaster General. It is open, manly, and above-board, and breathes the proper spirit throughout. It is due to Mr. COLLAMER to state that Mr. LYNCH received a verbal assurance, which was rigidly observed during the time Mr. C. remained at the head of the Department.—The letter speaks for itself, and is, indeed, a model of its kind:

WELDON, N. C., March 10th, 1849.

SIR—You will please excuse me for the frank manner in which I shall address you in the following lines.

I hold the office of Mail Agent upon the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, in the State of North Carolina, and being a man with a family who are dependent upon my exertions for a support, I am very anxious to know whether I am to be retained or not; and I shall take it as a great favor of you if you will inform me, or cause me to be informed, what I am to depend upon, so that I may make my calculations for the present year.

If the necessary qualifications—strict attention to business, temperate habits, good moral character, &c.—are deemed by you all that is necessary to hold office under the present administration, I will refer you to every person, Whig or Democrat, between Weldon and Wilmington—also, to every person in Wilmington and Weldon—to say whether I possess these qualities or not. I will also refer you to Major S. R. HOBBIE, and Mr. W. H. DUNDAS, in the Post Office Department, to say how I have discharged my duties during the time I have been holding the office of Mail Agent.

But if being a Democrat is looked upon by you as a disqualification, then I am disqualified, for I am a Democrat. I was honestly opposed to the election of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Presidency; and in all of my conversations upon politics during the electioneering campaign, I took a bold and decided stand against his election. If I am retained in office, I must be allowed the privilege of exercising my rights as an American citizen; the right to *vote* and express my *views* about public *men* and *measures*; and I cannot consent to receive or hold office under a Whig administration without their *knowing my political opinions*. Should you think proper to retain me after knowing them, I shall always look upon it as a great favor; but should you conclude otherwise, "I shall be content," and always feel grateful for the favors I have received at the hands of the Post Office Department.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. G. LYNCH.

HON JACOB COLLAMER, P. M. General, Washington, D. C.

☞On Monday last, HERR RYNINGER gave notice that he would walk on a wire from the roof of the Washington and Lafayette Hotel to Mr. LAWTON'S cabinet-making establishment, where a coffin was in readiness in case of accident. The performance was fixed for 4 P. M., wind and weather permitting, and for two hours before that time, the usually quiet neighborhood of the Journal office looked quite animated, although it rained the greater part of the time. We don't know when we have seen as many "colored pussons," with open countenances, looking literally with mouth and eyes. About fifteen minutes before four, it rained pretty heavily, throwing a considerable amount of cold water upon the undertaking. However, the "fusie" kept it up, and about the appointed time a man, in black, appeared on the balcony of the Hotel and made a short speech, to the effect that, on account of the weather, he had not intended to walk the wire that day, but seeing so many people, he would "go it." In a few minutes after, the same man made his appearance in flaming red, with white "continuations," and made an oration, setting forth the fact that he was the man, and the only man, "what did" or could cross rivers and so forth in this peculiar way. He said he had crossed the Delaware at the point where WASHINGTON crossed it, and he thought WASHINGTON'S crossing was about the greatest crossing recorded in history, not excepting Pharoah and his host at the Red Sea. He could not pretend to compare with WASHINGTON, but as for Pharoah and his host, he was far ahead of them, for he got over and they *didn't*. After some other eloquent remarks, the "red man" vanished, and shortly made his appearance at a dormar window, and from thence on the roof, where, after trying the wire, and making sure of its proper adjustment, he retreated to the window, into which he stuck his feet, for the purpose of having them rubbed with chalk or rosin, or something else, and shortly after set out on his perilous journey, which he accomplished with seeming ease, going at a sort of trot, stopping two or three times in his career, and standing the "observed of all observers." The distance was about four hundred feet, and the highest point of the wire about forty feet; it being supported at different points by posts. Mr. RYNINGER took the precaution to take up a collection beforehand, which was well though of, for it was not five minutes after the "show" when the street was as deserted as ever, and nothing remained to tell the tale except the wire, suggestive of a magnetic telegraph.

☞Our modesty forbids us retaining unmerited honors, and we must, therefore, respectfully decline the credit of making the remarkable discovery in regard to HORACE MANN and his constituents, which our friends of the Observer have been so kind as to attribute to us. We claim no property in it whatsoever, for we found it, in a measure, running at large, and our paragraph is the same or nearly the same in substance with one which we found in several of our Northern exchanges, and totally uncontradicted. We have no doubt of its accuracy—none in the world. But that is neither here nor there; whatever were the motives of the Convention, the result of the election in the Eighth District of Massachusetts shews that the said HORACE MANN, Federalist and Free Soiler, is elected by a majority of five hundred over the candidate of the Federalist Convention and all other candidates, proving conclusively that the Convention was not quite up to the mark of the party which it represented, and that the masses of that party go for HORACE MANN, through and through, unrestrained even by prudential considerations.

☞The nullification movement at the North progresses and gathers force day by day. The idea of enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law is laughed at in the New England States, and in some of the States of the Northwest. The city of Boston is the very heart and soul of this lawlessness, which displays itself throughout the whole State of Massachusetts.—The Fayetteville Carolinian, of the 9th inst., in an article upon this subject, says:

On Thursday last, we saw a citizen of Fayetteville, just returned from Boston, after an unsuccessful demand for his slaves. He found that it was useless to attempt to execute the law. That part of the population not active in resisting the law, were perfectly *passive*; and although he thinks that a large majority of the people were in favor of executing the law, they yet take no steps to accomplish it. We think, however, he is mistaken. If a majority were *willing* to execute it, there would soon be found a *way* to do it. He was very politely told that he was not safe in the city, and that he had better not stay. They were very anxious about his safety. The officers of the law all declared, without trying, however, that they could not execute the law.

The gentleman states that he believes that even if the people of Massachusetts should not resist the troops, they will take an indirect way of refusing to execute it by running the fugitives off to Canada.—He has no doubt that they are determined to prevent the slaves from being returned, in any event

All this is, no doubt, literally true. There is no use in mincing the matter. Such conduct can only be characterized as scoundrelism, and, if persevered in, *must* result, and should result, in disunion, and Massachusetts would be the greatest loser thereby.

☞The London Quarterly, for the quarter ending October 1st, is on our table, and contains a large number of readable articles. LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York.

The Elections.

The result of the election in New York seems to be as follows: Washington Hunt, Fed., is elected Governor by about one thousand majority. Some papers seem still to dispute his election, but it appears to be pretty generally looked upon as a "fixed fact." The other State officers chosen, are Sandford E. Church, democrat, Lieut. Governor; Ebenezer Blakely, fed., Canal Commissioner; Wm. P. Angel, democrat, State Prison Inspector; Charles S. Benton, democrat, Clerk of Appeals.

The Congressional delegation stands 17 feds, 14 democrats, 1 free-soiler, and two districts still in doubt. The N. Y. Herald classes the members chosen as follows: Of those put down as feds, 5 are classed as "Silver Grays," or National Whigs, and 12 as Sewardites, or Northern Nullifiers. Of the Democrats, 7 are old line Cass Democrats, and 7 Barnburners, or Free Soilers. Of the avowed Free-Soiler, it is unnecessary to speak. The feds have a very decided predominance in both branches of the State Legislature, which will enable them to elect a fed. in place of the noble and talented Dickinson. It is more than probable that Hamilton Fish, the present Governor, will be the successor of Mr. Dickinson. It would seem that in this election, the anti-Renters have held the balance of power, for every name upon their State ticket was elected, and none were elected who were not upon that ticket.

In Massachusetts, where the election came off on Monday last, there is no election for Governor by the people. Briggs, fed, so far as heard from, lost 4,000 votes. There is apparently no change in the representation to Congress, although there is no choice in three of the districts. In the eighth district, Horace Mann, Free Soil Fed, is elected by a majority of 500 over all others. It will be remembered that the Federal Convention in this district nominated a man named Walley, in place of Horace Mann, but the feelings of the masses of the party were with the redoubted Horace, and the result is before us.

In New Jersey, the Democrats have carried almost every thing, electing their Governor by a majority of between four and five thousand, and also four out the five members of Congress from that State. The delegation in the present Congress stands, one democrat to four feds, so that, in fact, the tables are completely turned. The democrats will also have a considerable majority in the State Legislature, which will enable them to elect a democratic U. States Senator in place of Dayton, fed, whose time will expire in March next.

From Illinois, the news is far from encouraging. There seems to be a considerable Free Soil and Federal gain. The accounts are not as yet sufficiently definite to enable us to reduce them to any sort of order, but such appears to be the general tenor of the news.

In Michigan, the Democrats have carried their whole State ticket, and elected a majority of both branches of the Legislature, which will ensure the return of Gen. Cass to the U. S. Senate. They have lost two members of Congress, two feds being elected in their stead.

From Wisconsin, the delegation in Congress will stand: Two Free Soil Democrats, said to have been nominated by the Feds, and one old line Democrat, nominated and elected solely by the Democrats.—The Legislature is Democratic, which will secure a Democratic U. S. Senator.

INDIANA.—The Constitutional Convention of Indiana, has determined to exclude, by Constitutional provision, free colored persons from giving testimony in courts of justice, against white persons. Indiana is a free State, but has always been free from the fanaticism of niggerology, and indeed once had it in contemplation to introduce slavery into her borders, but did not, perhaps as much from the fact that she was surrounded by non-slaveholding States, as from any other cause.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BOSTON.—The Democrats held a large meeting in Boston on the 7th inst., at which several speeches were made, maintaining the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and declaring that so long as it remains a law, it must be obeyed. Resolutions were passed to the same effect.

GOLD, AND MORE GOLD.—Within two days last week, three steamers, the *Georgia*, *Empire*, and *Cherokee*, arrived in New York, bringing about three millions of Gold dust from California. The Cherokee brought nearly fourteen hundred thousand on freight, and a large amount, enough to swell the sum total to two millions, in the hands of passengers. The other two steamers had at least a million between them in the hands of passengers. We see no news of importance later than that brought by the Alabama, and reported in last week's Journal. The cholera is raging is the Island of Jamaica.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—The Fayetteville Observer, of the 12th inst., learns "that THOMAS FARISH, Esq., of Chatham county, has sold his Plantation and Coal Mine, on Deep River, for $7,500, to a Northern gentleman, or company, whose intention it is to proceed at once to working the mine, with a large force.—The speedy completion of the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will enable the purchaser, and the owners of other Mines on Deep River, to supply to this place and Wilmington, and perhaps to ship from the State, any quantity of this valuable Mineral."

☞We learn from the Fayetteville papers, that Mrs. SIMPSON returned to that town on Friday last, the 8th inst., and surrendered herself to the Sheriff, by whom she was immediately committed to Jail, to await her trial on the charge of murdering her husband in Fayetteville on the 8th of November last.—The Superior Court for Cumberland county is now in session, and it is probable that she has already had her trial, although we have not as yet heard the result.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.

The steamboat Telegraph, of the Errickson line of propellers between Philadelphia and Baltimore, burst her boiler off New Castle, Delaware, about 7 o'clock on Sunday night, the 10th inst. Some fourteen persons were killed, and several severely wounded.—The wreck drifted two miles below New Castle, there being no steamer to take her in tow. She was at length carried up to the city by the propeller Tiger. All the passengers killed and wounded were forward the boiler. It is supposed, and, indeed, asserted, that the Telegraph had too much steam on, on account of racing with another boat. Her engines, boilers, &c., were comparatively new, and in good order. The boat has sustained but trifling damage.

☞We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the South-Side Democrat, a new tri-weekly Democratic paper, published in Petersburg, Va., by ROGER A. PRIOR, Esq. We suppose that it has taken the place of the Republican, which we have lately missed from our list. It is neatly printed, and deserving of patronage, which we hope it will receive.

CHAPLIN ON TRIAL.—Gen. CHAPLIN, the negro stealer, who attempted to carry off Messrs. TOOMBS and STEVENS' negroes from Washington City last summer, was put on his trial at Rockville, Md., on Tuesday last. On Monday, the Grand Jury returned a true bill against him.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The amount collected this year for the Washington Monument has been about thirty thousand dollars.

Assault on Bennett of the Herald.

A most ferocious assault was made on JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York Herald, on Saturday last, by JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., and others. GRAHAM is the defeated candidate on the Democratic ticket for District Attorney, whom BENNETT had for some time past scored pretty severely, as the tool of the "infamous stool pigeon police," &c. There is no doubt that some of BENNETT'S denunciations were deserved, and that nothing but bad nominations prevented the complete success of the Democratic party at the recent election in New York City. We annex accounts from several of the New York papers of Saturday afternoon:

Street Assault.—A highly censurable assault was made on James G. Bennett, esq., editor of the Herald, this morning. He was walking in Broadway about 10 o'clock, accompanied by his wife, when he was attacked by John Graham, esq., with a cowhide. Mrs. Bennett immediately fainted away and fell to the pavement, but was taken into a store by some of the occupants. A captain of the police interfered, but was felled to the ground by a blow from Mike Walsh.

Several other persons became involved, and in the conflict which ensued, Mr. Bennett and his antagonist were thrown to the ground, and a violent strife for the mastery took place. A reinforcement of the police soon arrived, when hostilities were terminated. Both the combatants were roughly handled. The outrage is rendered ferocious by the fact that Mrs. Bennett was with her husband when it was made.—This occurrence took place about 10 o'clock in Broadway, near White street.

Mr. Graham was the defeated candidate for District Attorney at the late election, and the attacks published in the Herald, since his nomination for that office, probably provoked the assault.—*Journal.*

A Cowhiding in Broadway.—The Herald, having assailed John Graham, the late Democratic candidate for District Attorney with its usual vindictiveness and personality, Mr. Graham took his vengeance this morning, by inflicting a personal chastisement upon James Gordon Bennett. Our informants who were present say the parties met at the corner of Broadway and White street. Mr. B. coming down town, and Mr. Graham going up. Mr. Graham put himself in front of Mr. Bennett and said:—"I am John Graham," and forthwith gave him a blow in the face. Mr. B. retired and raised his cane to strike back. He was, however, knocked down, and received several blows which drew blood. Mr. Graham also used a cowhide very freely. The police went promptly to the spot, and separated the parties. Our informants saw Mr. Graham get into a Broadway stage and left B. upon the corner of the street, protected by the police of the city.

We regret such an occurrence, as an event disreputable to the city, and to the parties. No man is excused for taking the law into their own hands, and Mr. Graham should have felt injured only when he had been unfortunate enough to receive the praises of his assailant; "what evil have I done that this man should speak well of me," is the only notice which ought to cause a feeling of shame or anger.

Express.

Assault on James Gordon Bennett.—An assault was made this morning on James Gordon Bennett, the notorious editor of the Herald, by John Graham, the defeated candidate for District Attorney, Mike Murray, and two or three others. Bennett was, it appears, in company with his wife, passing up Broadway near White street, when he was attacked. He was knocked into the mud, and while thus prostrate received several severe cuts about the head and was considerably bruised in different parts of the body. When taken up he was completely covered with mud, and presented rather a pitiable spectacle. His wife was also thrown down in the street but escaped without further injury than that done to her clothes.—Capt. Trumbull, of the Eighth Ward, arrived soon after the occurrence, and attempted to arrest Murray, but was prevented by the rest of the party, all of whom are still at large. Bennett, it is well known, made a series of the most gross and unprovoked attacks upon Mr. Graham, previous to the election.

Post.

Assault on Bennett, of the "Herald."—This morning, about 9 o'clock, James Gordon Bennett and John Graham, late opposition candidate for District Attorney, met in Broadway, near the corner of White street. Bennett was accompanied by his wife, who, however, had just stepped into a store. Graham, who was accompanied by Mike Murray, somewhat known as a "fighting man," struck at Bennett with his fist as he approached, but the latter partially dodged the blow, which took effect on his hat, and knocked it out of all shape. With the second blow Graham knocked Bennett down, after which he struck him several blows with his fist and a small whip he carried in his hand. Bennett suffered most in his face, his nose appearing very much swollen and bloody after the encounter. These are the facts as related to us by several eye witnesses. There were a number of spectators to the outrage, but no attempt was made to prevent it, and we believe that, up to this time, Mr. Graham has not been arrested.—*Tribune.*

☞We presume that the article to which our friend of the Hornets' Nest makes allusion, appeared in the Journal of the 4th of October, under the head of "Our Position," &c. If the editor of the Hornets' Nest will turn to our issue of the 25th October, he will find an article in reply to the Cheraw Gazette, which will show him that if any expression in our article appeared to favor the Federalist doctrine of Centralism, the error was in the *mode* of expression—not in the idea intended to be expressed. We have seen our article in a mutilated form in the Hillsboro' Recorder, while it was intended to be taken as *a whole*, and not judged of by isolated expressions. Against such treatment we must protest. By the way, the Goldsborough Patriot does us injustice, too, unintentionally, when he says that PRICE hates the abolitionists. He should have said FULTON & PRICE, for we believe that there is no difference in our opinions upon this subject.

Later from Europe.

The American steamship *Atlantic*, arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with four days later news from Europe. Her political news is unimportant.—The only thing of any interest is the fact that a division of the Prussian army marched into Hesse Cassel on the 26th ult., & there is some chance of a collision in Germany. The French funds have fallen in consequence. We do not notice any change in the market worth mentioning. Rice is selling at 15s. 6d. to 19s. 4d. per cwt. Naval stores in good demand.

POETRY IN ALL THINGS.—Perhaps the last person from whom we would have been apt to expect anything like poetry, would have been the miser millionaire, JOHN MCDONOUGH, who recently died in New-Orleans, and yet his will concludes with a poetical thought, clothed in the most beautiful and touching language. After bequeathing his vast property for the establishment of free schools, &c., and giving various rules and regulations to carry out his benevolent object, he says:

"And (I was near forgetting that) I have still one small request to make, one little favor still to ask, and it shall be the last. It is, that it may be permitted, annually, to the children of the free schools, situate the nearest to my place of interment, to plant and water a few flowers around my grave. This little act will have a double tendency. It will open their young and susceptible hearts to gratitude and love to their divine Creator for having raised up, as the humble instrument of his bounty to them, a poor, frail worm of earth like me, and teach them, at the same time, what they are, whence they came, and whither they must return."

☞The population of Petersburg, Va., is a little over fourteen thousand. She has agreed to accept the new charter, and to become a City; and also to incur an expense of $50,000 to supply the City with an additional and amply supply of water.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—There are eighty-one female *Post Masters* in the United States.

George Thompson, the abolitionist, who has recently arrived in this country, has no intention of adding to the present excitement upon slavery by lecturing upon the subject.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Religious Intelligencer.

Dear Brother McDaniel:

The fourth of November, inst., was a good day for the cause of humanity as regarded and promoted by the Sons of Temperance in South Washington. The day was beautiful, and early in the morning on the second day of the week, we could see the multitude of all ages, from the man of gray hairs to the smiling infant, wending their way, to witness the presentation of a *Bible* by the Ladies of that vicinity to the Division of the Sons of Temperance in that place.—It was interesting and encouraging to every true *Son* and friend of the cause, to see the interest manifest upon the occasion. At 10 o'clock, the Division assembled, and after some preliminary arrangements in their room, and after imploring the aid and guidance of the God of Purity, Temperance and Love, during the services and labors of the day, the Division appeared in their beautiful regalia, and after a short march to the West and North and South and East, upon their return to the Hall, an Ode was sung by the Division and prayer was offered by our worthy brother and true Son, A. B. Alderman, at the conclusion of which, a committee of Ladies appeared bearing with them a beautiful, well bound, gilt-edged Bible, which was presented to the Worthy Patriarch by Miss Martha Croom, who accompanied it with a very appropriate, beautiful and soul-stirring address, which was responded to by our worthy brother J. C. Carrol, in an equally appropriate and happy manner. After listening to another Ode an address was delivered by the Rev. H. Miner, of Wayne, which commended itself to the better judgment of all classes, and the noble cause to the favorable consideration of the enlightened and intelligent of every class. The Ladies in that vicinity evinced an interest and co-operation in the cause, truly worthy of the imitation of their sisters throughout the State. Indeed the conduct of all was highly commendable. Yes, South Washington and vicinity, heretofore noted for its intemperance, will hereafter become more *noted* for *Temperance, Purity, Fidelity,* and *Love*. Yours respectfully, H. M.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Coming up to the Mark!

We are gratified at the manner in which the Raleigh Register leads off in its last issue against the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers. "It is never too late to do good." The Editor begins to speak out like a Southern man indeed. We have known, all along, that his heart was right; but "party spirit" has hampered him, and up to a recent date the commands of "national" Whigism have compelled him to measure and mince his words. The last Register, speaking of Boston Nullification, says:

"What Whig heart, especially, has not yearned towards Massachusetts, in bygone days, for her overwhelming victories and undeviating reliability? Alas! 'how have the mighty fallen.' The State of Massachusetts is now the hotbed of Fanaticism, Abolitionism, and all the other vile destructive *isms* that infest our social and political organization. While a *political* connexion with such a State might be endured, in view of the benefits that such a connexion would confer on other and unoffending States, we hold that it is *wrong* and *degrading* to maintain any *social* or *commercial* intercourse, whatever, with those who are warring against our interests and trampling our rights ruthlessly under foot!"

Whig feelings and Democratic feelings must alike be forgotten, when this subject is under consideration. That man—whether he be a Democrat or a Whig—who desires to keep up the war in Congress upon Southern rights, or who is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, or who would agitate for the purpose of repealing that law, or who is unwilling to permit the Southern people to remain in the quiet and undisturbed possession of their slaves—*that man* is a foe to the Union of the States, and deserves the execrations of the people now and of all posterity.

If the Register and all its Southern associates had taken a firm stand on this subject twelve months ago, and had "laid down the law" to the free States *then* in plain language, the present crisis might have been averted, and all portions of the Union would have been now enjoying the fruits of harmony and peace. But one concession only begot another; and our assailants of the free States were led to believe, from Whig denunciations in the South of the Nashville Convention, that we were divided on this vital question. Hence their continued aggressions and assaults—hence their triumph over us at the last session of Congress, and their refusal now to obey the Fugitive Slave Law.

We hope the Register will strengthen its language, and that its Editor will be prepared to *act* in due time—not with a view to dissolve but to save the Union. So far as this question is concerned—rising as it does above and beyond all party questions—we are prepared to forget and bury the past, and to give him the right hand of fellowship as a friend to the present Union on just principles, but as an enemy to that Union whenever the Constitution which holds it together shall have been disregarded and palpably violated. Events crowd upon each other, and the hours go by winged with the decrees of Fate. What we *do* now, or *omit* to do, will tell upon succeeding ages. Who dreamed, twelve months since, that the issue this day would be the repeal or enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law? And who, judging by the past, can tell what the issue will be twelve months hence, if this agitation be permitted to go on? *Now*, therefore, is the time. The ground we occupy on this question is the true and just ground; let us maintain it and defend it, happen what may. *The South has been on the defensive in this matter from the first;* and if, in the end, the Union *must* be sacrificed, the blame and the guilt will rest forever, in characters of Egyptian blackness, upon the escutcheons of the free States. The impartial historian will give the facts in a few words. He will say that the American Colonies achieved their independence together, by common sacrifices and common sufferings; that they formed a Union, under a common Constitution, each State being equal in rights and sovereignty; that, after a time, these States won Territories by the same sword, or bought it with the common treasure; that the free States deprived the slave States, under the forms of the Constitution, of all share in these Territories, and appropriated them exclusively to themselves; that the slave States endured this in mingled anger and sadness, because they loved the Union and remembered affectionately the common sufferings and trials of the war of independence; that when this Constitution was formed, all the States but one held slaves; that provision was made in that instrument for delivering up to their owners slaves escaping from one State to another; that a majority of the States abolished slavery, sold off their slaves to their sister States, and got the money for them; that, after a time, a law was enacted by the Congress designed to carry out the Constitution in relation to escaped slaves; and that the free States, under these circumstances, having appropriated all the Territory to themselves, refused to enforce this law—encouraged slaves to escape from their masters—derided, jeered, and insulted the slave States—and thus *forced* them to dissolve the existing Union and take new steps with a view to their continued independence and safety. Shall *all* this be written? The answer is with the people of the free States. Let them decide wisely for themselves and their posterity.

BURIAL OF JOHN MCDONOUGH.—On Sunday we strayed over to the Right Bank, to witness, among other things, the funeral train which followed John McDonough to his grave. The body was conveyed in a plumed hearse, but no carriage followed it, and the mourners consisted chiefly of the negroes of the deceased. The poor remains of the rich millionaire now seek the companionship of worms in an humble grave-yard, located at some distance in the rear of the Marine Hospital, between Algiers and Gretna.

N. O. True Delta.

MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN.—The result of Friday's election in both of these States shows that the democracy were not so fortunate as they expected and as they deserve to be. In both, the regular democratic candidates for Congress seem to have been defeated by whigs or volunteers. Gov. Doty is chosen from his present district in Wisconsin, and was largely supported by the democrats, owing to some alleged fraud in the nomination of his competitor. Michigan has but one democrat in the present Congress—the steady and accomplished Buel; and he is defeated because of his bold and manly course in favor of the constitution. In the present Congress Wisconsin has but one representative who acts with the democratic party, and he is Governor Doty.

Pennsylvanian.

COURT NEWS.—The New York Post, the acknowledged court Journal of that worthy class the runaway slaves, announces the fact that Crafts has been married to his loving spouse, Helen, by the Rev. Mr. Parker, and that the moral pair have started on a honeymoon excursion to Liverpool. This *denouement*, for the present, ends this affair in Boston. How many broken-hearted swains among the abolition friends of Helen are left behind in that goodly city, the Post says not; but, considering all things, she had a *troop of friends* on short acquaintance! What a Nubian *lioness she will be in England!*—*Wash. Union.*

From the Charleston Evening News, Nov. 11.

Direct Trade.

In October, 1838, a Commercial Convention was held, at Augusta, Ga. Forty-seven delegates attended from South Carolina, seventy-five from Georgia, eight from Alabama, two from Mississippi, three from Tennessee, and one from Florida. This Convention after very decided views had been expressed as to the necessity for such an interchange of opinions, decided to hold an adjourned meeting of the Convention, at Charleston, on the 3d Monday in April, 1838. A short, but entirely satisfactory report was also concurred in; part of which, as it bears materially on the question of Direct Trade, we publish below.

The adjourned meeting at Charleston was held at the time appointed, and the States of S. Carolina, N. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida, were represented. In the discussions and labors of the Convention, Gen. Hayne, Chancellor Harper, Col. Gadsden, Col. Elmore, Col. Blanding, and various other highly distinguished gentlemen participated. The report in chief, was made by Col. Elmore; and as it embraces arguments entirely applicable to the present revived scheme of Direct Trade, we will submit portions of it to the public.

Let us suppose that a merchant of Montgomery, Ala., lays in a stock of goods in N. York, to the value of $10,000. The expenses of placing these goods in his own store, will be about as follows:

Travelling expenses to and from N. York, and three weeks abroad in that city	$350 00
Freight and Insurance to Mobile, 4 per cent	400 00
Freight and Insurance to Montgomery, and Commissions, 3 per cent	300 00
Exchange on $10,000 at customary rates, 2 per cent	200 00
Interest on $10,000 from the time of leaving home till the receipt of the goods	133 00
	$1,383 00

Let us now suppose the Railroads in progress between Charleston, and Savannah, and Montgomery, completed to the last named place; and that the same merchant lays in an equal amount of goods in either of those cities. His expenses would stand thus:

Travelling to and from, and twenty days board	$100 00
Freight per Railroad, of 6,000 lbs., the estimated worth of $10,000 worth of goods, at 50 cents per 100 lbs. per 100 miles, 450 miles	135 00
Exchange on investment at 1 per cent	100 00
Interest " " for 30 days	66 00
Other incidental expenses	50 00
	$351 00

These estimates, which all will admit to be reasonable, exhibit a saving by direct trade and Railroad transportation, of $931 34, up on an investment of $10,000.

Suppose the purchase made in Mobile, and the difference is still more striking:

Freight and Insurance, &c., &c., on $1,000 worth of goods from Mobile by river, 350 miles	$150 00
Travelling expenses, &c	100 00
	$250 00
Saving	$1,133

It will be found that a still greater saving in expense can be effected in the transmission of merchandize by Railroad from the Southern Atlantic sea ports to the upper portions of Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

Taking Knoxville as a point, which will in a few years be connected with Charleston and Savannah by Railroads now in progress, the distance may be assumed as about equal with that to Montgomery, to which place the expenses of $10,000 worth of goods, we have seen amount to $419 00.

The expenses by the present mode of transportation, about as follows:

Freight of 6,000 lbs. by wagons, from Baltimore, at $7 50 per 100 lbs	$450 00
Expenses of travel to and from, and board	350 00
Exchange, 4 per cent	400 00
Interest as above	200 00
Saving by Railroad communication	14 00
And Southern importation	981 00

The result in economy would be about the same, taking Mobile as a point of purchase, in connexion with the lines of improvement now in contemplation in the State of Alabama, having in view Railroad communication between the waters of Mobile Bay and the Tennessee River.

All the accumulated expenses of indirect trade, it will be remembered, fall ultimately upon the Southern consumer, having first been advanced by the Southern merchant to the Northern importer. They are, therefore, a clear loss to the South. According to the foregoing estimates, if we compute the amount of goods purchased yearly by Alabama, at $12,000,000, then the annual loss to that State, by indirect trade, and tardy portage, amounts to at least one million of dollars, exclusive of the importer's profits—probably two millions more. The computation may be readily extended to the other Southern States; and it will be found that ther losses fall little short of $10,000,000 per annum. We cannot too strongly recommend to the Southern people a vigorous prosecution of works of internal improvement, as invaluable promoters of foreign commerce. Indeed they will, by almost inevitable consequence, produce it. Trade naturally tends to where it finds the greatest facilities; and as it increases in one direction, it expands in all others.

From the Savannah News.

A Voice from the North.

The New York Express in an able article on the Fugitive Slave Bill, says:

"There is nothing clearer to the observing eye than if in the North the Federal Compact is broken, it ceases to be binding on the South, and that the South will not be bound by it. If the North has a right to refuse to deliver up "on claim" "person held to service," the South has a right to make reprisals therefor. If the Federal Compact is not maintained, Maryland is as much an alien State as Great Britain, and Maryland, then, has just as much right to make reprisals, or to make war upon us, as Great Britain has, and this is the very point to which this Northern Nullification is coming. Reprisals of Northern property found in the South for Southern (so called) property taken in the North, follow inevitable a state of *quasi* war. Reprisals commonly lead off before a real war; but if there is to be a war between us and our sister States, it is to be a civil war, aggravated by all the horrors and atrocities of such unnatural wars. It is impossible for a reasonable man not to see that if the Northern States are allowed to become the refuge of Southern slave property, and that property cannot be returned, then there will be reprisals therefor, which, in the end, is civil war. *If the Southern States were independent foreign nations, they could protect their property*; and will they submit to the plunder of it, under the constitution? Certainly not."

This is all good Southern Rights doctrine. "If the federal compact is not maintained," says the Editor, then the Union is virtually dissolved, and the States have a right to act in defence of their own rights and interests. "And," adds the Union Editors of the Express, "this is the very point to which this Northern Nullification is tending." He might have said, and in effect does admit, in another paragraph, the fact that that point has been violated by the nulification of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

We invite the attention of our ultra Union friends to the concluding sentence of the above paragraph. The editor has a higher opinion of the ability of the South to protect herself and her institutions than had the framers of the Macon platform, who in one of their resolutions declare that in case of a dissolution of the Union, *the people of the South would be obliged to manumit their slaves*. We believe the opinion of the editor of the Express to be the best Southern doctrine. The same paper says:

The slave case in Boston shows us that *practical Nullification exists in that city already*. The act of Congress IS VIRTUALLY NULLIFIED. *Not only is the slave refused to "be delivered up," but the claimant is put under* $10,000 *bonds in a slander suit, for calling the slave a slave.*

It is evident that Boston cannot long nullify the laws without reciprocal nullification elsewhere. *If the Constitution and laws cannot be enforced in Boston, they cannot be enforced out of Boston for the benefit of Boston.*

THE JUDGE'S MISTAKE.—The London correspondent of the New York *Albion*, in a recent letter, says:

Rather a good scene occurred lately in our Bail Court, on a new trial in a cause removed from the Sheriff's Court. The judge read from the notes which had been furnished to him, and made several amusing mistakes in consequence of the badness of the writing; but the following, which was enunciated "ore rotundo" was the best. "The defendent said he would see the goods d—d first, before he would pay for them." Up jumped simultaneously, both counsel, screaming out, "my Lord, according to my notes, the expression was *delivered* first"—which caused a roar of laughter. His Lordship, as soon as the mirth had subsided, said, "Well, perhaps you are right; but here it is, D, and then a long dash, for I can call it nothing else, and then another D. I wish people would learn to write a little plainer."

McBride and Crooks.

Will the Green-borough Patriot tell the public what was done with the indictment in the case of Crooks and McBride, at the recent Term of Guilford Superior Court! Was not a bill sent in to the Grand Jury against these men! And was it not in evidence that one of these men, or both, had circulated an incendiary document? And did not the Judge expressly inform the Jury that the document *was* incendiary, and that, if circulated by either of these men, they were bound to find "a true bill?" *And did not the Jury, in the face of these facts, disagree, and refuse to return "a true bill?"*

A citizen of Georgia went to Boston, a week or two since, to reclaim a fugitive slave, under the law enacted by the last Congress. He was arrested three times, on frivolous and ridiculous charges, and was held to bail, each time, in $10,000, to appear and answer before the Courts of Massachusetts; and he escaped only by flight a fourth arrest, based upon the criminal charge of an attempt to kidnap his own slave. So much for Boston. Now let us look nearer home. A canting scoundrel—a man professing to be a follower of the Prince of Peace—a Preacher of the Gospel, is indicted in our Courts for circulating incendiary documents among slaves. It is proved that he had endeavored to "excite insurrection" among them; and he is *convicted* as an incendiary, under the statute, by a Jury of twelve men. The Judge orders him to the pillory, to be whipped, and imprisoned; but the prisoner appeals to the Supreme Court for a second hearing. The appeal was granted—properly granted, as we suppose—but, in the meantime, the incendiary was permitted to go at large, under a bond of only one thousand dollars, conditioned for his appearance, and an additional thousand dollars, we believe, as a forfeiture on his part in case he repeated his offence! Of course, this man (McBride) has no idea of abiding the result of his appeal. He will not repeat his offence in such a manner as to be detected in it, and so he will not forfeit anything on that account; and as to his thousand dollar bond for his appearance to take the pillory, the lash, and the imprisonment, that can be easily discharged by his Abolition employers North, or by his friends in Guilford. Why was he not imprisoned? Or, if not imprisoned, why was not the bond ten thousand dollars instead of one!

We assure the Patriot that the questions contained in the first paragraph of this article, are put in good faith and in a respectful spirit. We have no wish, in this connection, to create undue excitement or to make party capital. We merely ask for information.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Anecdote of a French Soldier.

During one of Napoleon's memorable campaigns, a detachment of a corps, commanded by Davoust, occupied the island of Rugen, which they were suddenly ordered to evacuate. They embarked with such precipitation that they forgot one of their sentinels, who was posted in a retired spot, and so deeply absorbed in the perusal of a newspaper containing an account of one of the Emperor's splendid victories as to be totally unconscious of their departure. After pacing to and fro, for many hours upon his post, he lost patience, and returned to the guard-room, which he found empty. On enquiry, he learned with despair what had happened, and cried,

"Alas! alas! I shall be looked upon as a deserter, dishonored, unhappy, wretch that I am."

His lamentations excited the compassion of a tradesman, who took him to his house, did all in his power to console him, taught him to make bread, for he was a baker, and after some months gave him his only daughter, Justine, in marriage. Five years afterwards a strange sail was seen to approach the island. The inhabitants flocked to the beach, and soon discovered in the advancing ship a number of soldiers, wearing the uniform of the French army. "I am done for now, 'my bread is baked,'" cried the dismayed husband of Justine.

An idea, however, suddenly occurred to him, and revived his courage. He ran to his house, slipped into his uniform, and seizing his fire-lock, returned to the beach and posted himself on sentry at the moment the French were landing.

"Who goes there?" he shouted in a voice like thunder.

"Who goes there, yourself?" replied one in the boat. "Who are you?"

"A sentinel."

"How long have you been on guard?"

"Five years," rejoined our man.

Davoust laughed at the quaint reply, and gave a discharge, in due form, to his involuntary deserter.

GERMAN LINDISM.—The Chronotype tells the following funny story, which was current in London some time ago:

Some years since, during the political troubles in Germany, Jenny Lind sang for a few nights in one of its smaller cities, and there, as at every other place where she sings, excited an intense enthusiasm. When the time of her departure arrived, she started at a very early hour in the morning, in order to avoid notice and excitement; but the students of an university there discovered her, and rallying in great numbers, followed her carriage out of the city in procession; then, in their enthusiasm, hurried back to the hotel in which she had been staying, rushed in a body into the room where they were told she had slept, seized the sheets from the bed, and tearing them into small pieces, wore them about as badges in their button-holes.

A short time after, a quiet, bald bachelor Englishman, who had been staying at the same hotel for some days, was observed to come down to breakfast in a state of great perturbation. He gazed anxiously around, but seeing nothing unusual in the appearance of the company, he at length summoned courage to address one who was near him.

"Very extraordinary fellows, these German students," said he; "I should say stark mad every one of them."

"Mad? Oh, no, not mad—a little excited—that's all; but very good, sensible fellows, for all that."

"Are they? Well, then, it must be for some political reason, and I'm a marked man. I had better leave the town immediately. Why, while I had just stepped out this morning for a quiet walk after shaving, a body of them burst into my room, tore my sheets to pieces, and now there are two or three hundred of them strutting about town with bits of 'em in their button-holes."

DUTCH WOMEN.—Coleman, in his "Europen life and Manners," gives the following description of the Dutch women:

I think some of them the fairest and handsomest creatures I ever looked upon, and made of the finest unmixed porcelain city. Before I left England, I thought the English women the finest I had ever seen.—I now consider them as belonging to the colored races. The Dutch women much exceed them.

Take the fairest rose that was ever plucked, with the glittering dewdrops hanging among its petals; take the fairest peach that ever hung upon the tree, with its charming blending tints of red and white, and they are eclipsed by the transparency and beauty of complexion of the fairest of the Duch women, as I saw them at Broeck and Saardam. If their minds are as fair, their manners as winning as their faces, then I can easily understand the history of Adam's fall. It was impossible, poor fellow, that he should resist.

Then their costume is so pretty and elegant. A sort of thin gold helmet, fitting close to the head, leaving enough of the hair to part gracefully over the brows; a thin but wide band of highly wrought and burnished gold, extending across the forehead. At the end of this, some rich and elegantly wrought filagree ornaments of gold, with splendid eardrops of gold or diamonds set in gold, with a beautiful cap of the finest Brussels Lace covering but not concealing the whole head, and all the rest of the dress of vestal purity; white, tasteful, transparent, with short coats, shoes as bright as mirrors, and with stockings of the purest white, and fitting the ankle as if they were knit upon the limb; with no drabling train to sweep the pavement, and no oversized shawl and loose and ill-fitting sleeves and skirt, hanging about the person like clothes upon an old tree on washing day, and you will have some faint notion of what one of these creatures is.

HYDROPATHY.—The following hit at the water cure was made by Chas. Lamb, and no one but himself could have had so quaint a conceit: "It is," said he, "*neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the Deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured.*"

BURNT TO DEATH.—A negro child belonging to Wm. G. Broadfoot, Esq., of this place, caught on fire a few evenings since and ran into the streets, uttering screams which were heard over the whole neighborhood, completely enveloped in flames. She was pursued a considerable distance, by several persons, before they could overtake her, and was so shockingly burnt that she died in a few hours.

Communicator.

Latest from Sir John Ross.—*Extraordinary Flight of Carrier Pigeons.*

—We have leirned from a private source that on Friday last two of the carrier pigeons taken by Sir John Ross when he left the port of Ayr, and some of which were to be dispatched home in the event of his either finding Sir John Franklin or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr, finding their way at once to the dove-cote which they occupied previous to being taken away. The birds, we understand, arrived within a short time of each other; but neither of them, we regret to be informed, conveyed anything in the shape of a letter or note of any kind.—One of them, indeed, which may have had some document attached, was found to be considerably mutilated, its legs having apparently been shot away.—The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross is of course uncertain, but taking into consideration the well-known power of flight possessed by the carrier pigeon, it cannot have been very long since they left our gallant countrymen. The arrival of authentic news from the Arctic regions will be looked forward to with additional anxiety, from the probability which has now arisen that some tidings may have been heard of Sir John Franklin. Independent, however, of the interest which otherwise attaches to the extraordinary flight of the pigeons, it will be regarded by naturalists as a most remarkable incident.—We do not recollect of any parallel to it. The distance the creatures must have traversed cannot be short of 2,000 miles, and as they travel by sight and not by scent, the fact is the more extraordinary. Sir John Ross, we believe, took five pigeons with him, which, it may be remembered, were stated in the last accounts received of him to have been at that time all alive, so that there are still three to be accounted for.—*North British Mail.*

The Turkish Empire.

A very interesting article appears in the Boston Daily Advertiser, on the present condition of the Turkish Empire, showing the ameliorations which it has undergone during the reign of its present sovereign and that of his immediate predecessor. The article is presumed to be from the pen of Mr. Brown, who accompanied the Turkish Ambassador, Amin Bey, to this country:

He says the standing army of the Sultan is composed of about 120,000 men, divided into six corps, and composed and commanded wholly by Mussulmans. Another corps is now being formed near the Danube, on the Hungarian frontier. Christians are exempt from military duty by the payment of a tax. The Sultan's navy is composed of from 80 to 90 vessels—of 2 three deckers, 14 seventy-fours, 16 frigates, 8 corvettes, 29 brigs and schooners, 6 steamers of from 400 to 450 horse power, and 14 others of various powers. Some of the best of these ships were built by Americans, of New York, the late H. Eckford, and F. Rhodes.

Steamers belong to the Sultan and his officers ply between Constantinople and the Southern shores of the Black Sea, Asia Minor, Syria, the Islands of the Archipelago, and Salonica; and through these facilities for travel, a new spirit for knowledge and inquiry is springing up among the most distant parts of the Empire. Steam is affecting important changes in the east. A large commerce has sprung up, within a comparatively recent period, between Turkey and Mesopotamia. It is wholly under the control of the English. The provinces of the Sultan, on the Southern shores of the Black Sea, and in fact, of all Asia Minor, are new fields thrown open to the commerce of the United States; and the writer is confident that in the course of a few years, this country will do for England what since 1830 she has done for us—viz: supplant her cotton manufactures there, by the introduction of those of our factories.

The whole revenue of the Empire is said to be $15,000,000; it has no public debt, and, notwithstanding the urgent persuasions of some of the great European Bankers, backed by the influence of an interested government, it has constantly refused to make a loan.

The press in the Southern States is calling upon Mr. Fillmore to act with more energy. It is invoking him to issue a warning proclamation. In this decisive position we are happy to find two very decided whig papers—the Petersburg Intelligencer and the Fredericksburg News. There is no halting, shivering, or backing out in them. The Petersburg Intelligencer calls upon the President in the most emphatic and thrilling terms to do his duty by the constitution and the laws: [*Wash. Union.*

"The President *knows*, everybody *knows*, that the law has been nullified in Boston; that two citizens of the South, who visited that city in quest of their property, were prevented from arresting their slave, and bringing him up for examination as to his identity—were imprisoned under notoriously false pretences, and afterwards held to excessive bail, and finally, in terror for their lives, had to leave the city without their property. These facts are notorious to the whole country. The South, then, has a right to look to the President for the application of this remedy, which alone can save the Union; for, as certain as the sun shines, the South will, in the absence of this first and best remedy, resort to the second; and that is secession from the Union. It will not do to talk to us of the South about the 'general prevalence of conservative opinions and feeling at the North.'—It matters not to us the value of a brass farthing whether the law is nullified by a multitude or by a squad—by a million of men or by a dozen. In the one case and in the other the result is the same. We are cheated of our property; the constitution is nullified; and the contract which bound us together having been violated by one of the parties to it, has ceased to be binding on any."

INSURRECTION IN CHINA.—The province of Kwangsi is at present the theatre of a serious outbreak, but whether on the part of the unsubdued tribes or of the banditti who infest its borders, is not very clearly ascertained. There is no doubt, however, that a large body of men is in actual rebellion against the imperial authorities, over whom they have obtained some important advantages. Recently they have taken the chief city of the Ho district, a place of great commercial importance, bordering on the provice of Kwang-tung on the North-west, the city being situated on a navigable branch of the Canton river. It is even stated on good authority, that the rebels, 2,000 strong, have penetrated into Kwang-tung, and are within one hundred miles of Canton city.

The leader, who is named Li-ting-pang, has assumed the title borne by the highest Tartar Generals, and displays banners inscribed "Commissioned by Heaven to exterminate the Tsing (the present Manchu) and restore the Ming (the former Chinese dynasty.") He is said to have under his command 50,000 men in all, which is probably no exaggeration. He and his fellow chief, Tsau, are said to assume great state, and move about in chairs with four bearers. After a successful attack on Kong-mun, in the district of Sz-hwai, the pawnshops were rifled, and 20,000 taels of silver extorted from a rich inhabitant; after which a hundred cookshops were set up to provide food for the band. It is futher reported, besides some persons of importance having fallen in the fight, that the Governor of the province, and the chief magistrate of Woo-chau, have committed suicide in despair; but these reports also require confirmation. The province contains many independent tribes, who have never owned subjection to the present dynasty.

SHOULDER COFFINS.—"We have but one more word to say now. Nothing but union can now save the South, the Union, the Constitution. That must now be on the Missouri line. It is an issue of life and death with us. For one we are prepared to march up to 36 30 with our coffin on our back. Who goes with us?"—*Charleston Evening News.*

To which the Buffalo Courier makes the following reply:

"It strikes us that wouldn't be a bad uniform.—Imagine about a thousand South Carolinians drawn up in line, preparatory to a march, and the commanding officer giving the order: "Tention Battalion!—Ground arms!—Handle Coffins!—Present Coffins!—Steady!—Right Dress!—Back Coffins!—Shoulder Hoo!—Forward march!" What a jolly looking sight it would be, and what martial emotions it would kindle up."

FOR THE RICE TRADE.—The Newbern Republican states that the vessel builders and merchants of Beaufort are fitting out all the small vessels belonging to that place, for the rice trade in South Carolina and Georgia. The planters in those States having determined not to employ Northern coasters, the Beaufort folks are the first to take advantage of the feeling against the North.

CUBA.—A Creole, in Havana, being examined in geography, was asked: "What is the capital of Spain?" "Spain has no capital—she is hopelessly bankrupt." The master, willing to probe, then asked, "If Spain has no capital, what interest does she pay on her debt?" "Not any—Cuba pays the interest."

Extraordinary Human Curiosities.

Mr S. B. Knox arrived at the Tremont House on Tuesday with two Kaana children, a boy and girl, of an almost extinct race of Central America. They are the most outre looking objects ever brought to this country; but they are "naterl humans," notwithstanding that their appearance at the first glance is rather against them. The boy is 32 inches in height, weighs 14 pounds, and is supposed to be about 8 years of age. Their heads are not larger than a new-born infant's, and they may be almost said to be destitute of foreheads, while their noses are finely developed, straight, and long, and project at a well-defined angle. Their eyes are full, dark and lustrous. Their heads are covered with strong dark hair, which decends forward nearly to the eyebrows. The face is very sharp, the upper lip projecting, and the chin receding in a corresponding degree. Notwithstanding the almost entire absence of forehead, there is not in the profile view the least resemblance to the Simmii tribe. They are said to belong to the surviving remnant of an ancient order of priesthood, called Kaanas, which, by constant intermarriage within their own caste, has dwindled down to a few individuals, diminutive in stature, and imbecile in intellect. Their heads and faces resemble exactly the figures on the bas-reliefs on the temple ruins described in Stevens's Central America. They are orphans, and, at the close of a war between two of the Aztec tribes, fell into the hands of a traveller named Hammond. They are lively, playful, and affectionate, but all attemps to teach them a word of English have thus far proved unsuccessful; but they occasionally utter a few gibberish sounds.—*Boston Post.*

[From the Petersburg Intelligencer.]

An Editor's Dream on a slice of Wedding Cake.

It is a good old custom always to furnish your friends a slice of wedding cake to dream on, as well as plenty to eat. If you simply put it under your pillow after eating moderately at supper, you will likely dream pleasant dreams; but if you eat too much before lying down, then look out for trouble. Our brother of the Evansville, Indiana, Journal, lately suffered in this way, and here is his sad experience. Be warned, ye eaters of too much wedding cake:

"With the wedding notice in another column, we received from the fair hands of the Bride a piece of the elegant wedding cake to *dream* on. Well, we put it under our pillow, shut our eyes sweetly as an infant, and blessed with an easy conscience soon snored most prodigiously. The spirit of dreams gently touched us, and lot in fancy, we were married! Yes, at our side stood a fair being, the bride of a week, who looked more fit for heaven than earth, and as the sequel proved, we were afterwards sorry she did not belong above and had stayed there altogether. Time flew by like dream. For nearly three weeks, the god of love seemed to have taken the happy couple to himself. Never was a little editor so happy. It was 'my love,' 'my dove,' 'dearest,' 'sweetest'—ringing in our ears every moment we could be caught from business, which was all the time, so much did we like this novel language and the fond caresses. Oh that the dream had been broken off here, and we had been left to anticipate such joys without an alloy as a part to be of our future history! But no! some evil genius placed it in the head of our ducky to have pudding for dinner just to please her lord. In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner, promising ourself a desert of kisses as well as being promised a desert of pudding. Well the pudding moment arrived, and a huge slice almost obscured from sight the plate before us.

'My dear,' we fondly, 'did you make this?'

'Yes, love; ain't it nice?"

'Glorious; the best bread pudding I ever tasted.'

'It's *plum* pudding, ducky, suggested my wife.

'Oh no, dearest, it's *bread* pudding; I always was fond of 'em.'

'Call that bread pudding!' exclaimed my wife, while her pretty lips slightly curled with contempt.

'Certainly, my dear, I reckon I've had to eat enough at the Sherwood House, to know bread pudding, love, by all means.'

'Husband, this is really too bad. Plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding, and is more expensive and a great deal better. I say this is plum pudding, sir,' and my wife's pretty brow flushed with excitement.

'My dear, my love, my sweety,' exclaimed I, soothingly, 'do not get angry; I'm sure it's very good if it is bread pudding.'

'And, madam, I say it is bread pudding.'

'You mean, low wretch,' replied my wife, in a high tone, 'you know it is plum pudding.'

'Then ma'am, it is so meanly put together, and so badly burned, that the old boy, himself, would not know it. I will not be contradicted in my own house, it is bread pudding and the meanest kind at that.'

'It is plum pudding!' shrieked my wife, as she hurled a glass of claret in my face, the glass itself tapping the claret from my nose.

'Bread pudding!' gasped I, pluck to the last, and grasping a roast chicken by the left leg.

'Plum pudding!' rose above the din, as I had a distinct perception of feeling two plates smashed across my head.

'Bread pudding!' we groaned in rage, as the chicken left our hand, and flying with swift wing across the table, landed in Madams's bosom.

'Plum pudding!' resounded the war cry from the enemy, as the gravy dish took us where we had been depositing the first part of our dinner, and a plate of beets landed upon our white vest.

'Bread pudding, forever!' shouted we in defiance, dodging the soup tureen, and in our agility upsetting the table and falling beneath its contents.

'Plum pudding!' yelled our amiable spouse, as noticing our misfortune, she determined to keep us down by piling upon our head the dishes with no gentle hand. Then in rapid succession followed the war cries. 'Plum pudding!' shrieked she with every dish, as if to give it emphasis and force.

'Bread pudding,' in smothered tones came up from the hugh pile in reply. Then it was 'plum pudding' in rapid succession, the last cry growing feeble, till just as I can distinctly recollect, it had grown to a whisper; 'plum pudding' resounded like thunder, followed by a tremendous crash, as my wife leaped upon the pile with delicate feet and commenced jumping up and down—when, thank heaven I awoke, and thus saved my life.

We shall never dream on wedding cake again—that's the moral.

The editor of the Cincinnati *Dispatch and Union*, thus classically concludes some dolorous reflections on the result of the late elections in Hamilton co., Ohio:

"But we die easily—we die gracefully. Like Cæsar at the foot of Pompeii, we pull our coat tails over our head and say, 'Et tu brute,' which, by a liberal translation, we render—'And you—you brute, you,' meaning Cox aforesaid."

Cox, it seems, was an opposition candidate for prosecuting attorney.

A negro was brought up before the mayor of Philadelphia a short time since for stealing chickens.

"Well, Toby," said his honor, "what have you got to say for yourself?"

"Nuffing but dis, boss; I was as crazy as a bed bug when I stole dat ar pullet, coz I mite hab stole de big rooster and neber done it. Dat show 'clusive-ly to my mind dat I was laboring under de *delirium tremendus.*

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.

The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.

***Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.

Nov. 15, 1850 10-tf

MRS. LAURA ROTHWELL,

WILL re-open her School for young Ladies, on Monday, 2d of December. The terms for the ensuing session will be as follows, (the charges commencing on the day of entrance:)

First Class—for three months			$8 00
Second "	do.	do.	6 00
Third "	do.	do.	5 00
Fourth "	do.	do.	4 00
Fuel	do.	do.	25

Wilmington, Nov. 15, 1850 10-3t

***Commercial copy.

FLOUR, low, by 30 bbls. Baltimore; 20 bbls. Canal. For sale SAVAGE & MEARES.

ALE.—10 Bbls. Cream Ale; 10 half bbls. do. do. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

***PHILIP S. WHITE, Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of Sons of Temperance, will deliver Lectures on the subject of Temperance in N. Hanover Co. At Black River Chapel on Wednesday, 27th November.
" Long Creek Bridge on Thursday, 28th do.
" Wilmington on.....do. 29th do. evening.
" Wilmington on Friday,.....29th do.

Editors in Wilmington friendly to the cause of Temperance, will please publish the above appointments. 9-2t.

DIED.

In this county, on the 9th inst., PETER ROBESON, aged 39 years.

In Bladen county, on the 27th ult., FRANCIS C. LEWIS, aged 48 years.

On the 6th inst., at his residence in Sampson county, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, EDWARD C. GAVIN, Esq., aged 68 years.

Mr. GAVIN was one of the best and most highly respected citizens of Sampson county. Many years previous to his decease, he embraced the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and proved himself a most worthy and acceptable member of the Baptist Church until his death. About the year 1822 or '23 he entered public life, and from that time, with few intermissions, he continued to be a worthy and respectable member of the Senate or House of Commons of North Carolina. He also labored zealously for the interests of the Church of which he was a shining and exemplary member—the Missionary Baptist. But he is gone—his body is consigned to the narrow limits of the cold and silent tomb, and his immortal spirit has taken its flight to the God who gave it—there to reap the reward of its labors—there to bask in the sunshine of mid-day glory. He has left a wife and children, and a large circle of friends and connexions to lament their irreparable loss. But they mourn not as those without hope, for they are cheered by the sweet consciousness that their departed friend and relative died in the triumphs of faith and the full hope of a blessed immortality. May God be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless.

The deceased was long and intimately known to the humble writer of this imperfect sketch, who can bear testimony to his sterling worth and unspotted integrity—plain and unaffected manners—and unostentatious piety. An affectionate husband and a doting parent, his death was, no doubt, in some degree accelerated by domestic afflictions. His character as a public man, and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, can be better understood from the fact already stated, that he represented Sampson county in the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina, with the exception of a few years, ever since the year 1822 or '23.

As this is the last tribute I can pay to my departed friend, I wish to God that it were in my power to make it worthy of his character, and as enduring as his virtues. But it needs not this. The sincere regrets of the community are his best eulogium, and his most fitting monument is that engraven on the hearts of his friends. The old Ten Mile Church, in which he had his membership, will long continue to mourn his loss, and in after days men will point to the seat which he occupied in his life-time, as a spot hallowed by the recollections of a good man. *Communicated.*

***The Raleigh Standard is requested to copy.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 12th.—Cotton dull at 12 to 12½.—Flour $6 50 to $6 80. Corn 75 to 85. Bacon 9 to 10.

NEWBERN, Nov. 12.—Naval Stores.—Yellow dip 2 10 a $2 15; virgin $2 25; Scrape $1 25 a $1 30. Tar $1. No change in other articles.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton—The sales yesterday amounted to 1444 bales, at former prices. Extremes ranged from 12¼ to 13¾c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12—Flour $4 68¾ a $4 75c. Corn meal $3 18¾c. Rye flour $3 50c. Wheat $1 02 a $1 20. Corn 62 a 63c. Oats 33 a 38c. Whiskey 26½ a 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—6 P. M.—Flour $5 a $5 75c.—Corn meal $3 a $3 12½c. Rye flour $3 37. Wheat $1 10 a $1 15. Corn 63 a 64c. Rye 80c. Oats 36 to 42c. Whiskey 27 a 27¼c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—6 P. M.—Flour $4 50 a $5 06¼.—Corn meal $3 12½ a $3 18. Rye flour $3 37. Coffee 11 a 11¼c. Rice 3¾c. Whiskey 28c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6th.—NAVAL STORES.—The market for Turpentine, with light receipts, has slightly advanced, and sales of 2500 bbls. North County, part to arrive, have been made at $2 62½ per 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has sold to the extent of 1000 bbls. at 33 cents, cash, to 34 a 34½, two and four months. Common Rosin continues scarce and in demand, with further sales of 1000 bbls. Wilmington at $1 45 delivered; and 200 North County, at $1 35, in yard. We notice further sales of 600 bbls. White Rosin at $2 75 a $3 per 280 lbs.; and 300 Tar, at $1 87½, delivered.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, at the late residence of EDWARD C. GAVIN, dec'd, in Sampson county, on Tuesday, the 17th of December next, all of his perishable property, consisting of **Horses, Mules, a quantity of Cattle, several yoke of Oxen, Sheep and Hogs, a Family Carriage, a four-horse Waggon and Harness, Timber Carriage, several Carts, Farming Utensils of all sorts, a Spinning Machine, Blacksmith Tools, two Distilleries, two hundred and fifty barrels of Corn, a quantity of Fodder, Rice,** and many other things too tedious to mention. Also, about **four hundred acres of Land**, the northern part of the Upper Plantation, the line to run east and west through the field; about three hundred acres of this is in cultivation, in good order at this time, and under good fence. The cleared land is good for two hundred and fifty barrels of Corn in one season. Another tract lying on Stuart's Creek, called the Lower Plantation, containing **one thousand and twenty-seven acres,** about three hundred acres of which is cleared, convenient buildings and an excellent **Grist Mill upon the premises,** and about two tasks of **Box-trees.** All of the above-named property will be sold on a credit of six months. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security.

J. B. PIGFORD, WM. H. SMITH, } *Executors.*

Nov. 10, 1850 10-5t

BAKERY AND GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Wilmington, that he has returned from the North, and opened a store under the residence of Mr. Love, corner of Front and Mulberry-sts., and will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of **Family Groceries and Confectionary.** Also the very best material for **Baking Bread, Butter Biscuit, Crackers, Pies,** and **Cakes** of various kinds. Every kind of Cakes can be made to order, and at the shortest notice.—He hopes from the experience he has had in the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction. His **Bread** and **Cakes** can also be obtained from Mr. PETER SMITH'S, on Market st., near Mr. Wilkinson's. He invites the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington. J. D. MERKELL.

Nov. 14, 1850 10-3m

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted to take charge of the Public School for District No. 13, on Sills' Creek, New Hanover county. Apply to

G. T. PIGFORD, W. J. NEWTON, JNO. GIDEON, } *Committee.*

Nov. 15, 1850 10-3t

Commercial Bank of Wilmington, Nov. 12th, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened for the unsubscribed balance of the capital stock of this Bank, at the Banking House in the town of Wilmington, on the 26th inst., and that said Books will be closed on the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

10-3t T. SAVAGE, *Cash'r.*

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, Walking Canes. The subscriber has now on hand a full assortment of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, all of which will be sold low for cash, at wholesale or retail.

C. MYERS, Hatter.

NEW Malaga Fruit. 100 boxes M. Raisins; 25 boxes Layer Raisins; 100 qr. boxes M. Raisins; 100 half boxes M " 25 kegs M. Grapes; 2 bbls. Yant's Currants; 5 boxes Genoa Citron; 25 frales M. Almonds; 25 bags Nuts, assorted. For sale low, by J. WILKINSON & CO.

JUST Received and for sale at L. H. Pierce's Book Store. Horace Templeton, by Charles Lever. We can warmly recommend this work for perusal.—*Metropolitan.*

The Cruise of the Crescent, or The Boatswain's Prize, by Sir Admiral Fisher, author of the Petrel. This work deserves high commendation as a genuine ocean tale.—*English paper.*

Petticoat Government; a novel, by Mrs. Trollope.

An Old Country House; a novel, by the author of the Gambler's Wife. A truly interesting story.

The Slaves of England. The Orphan Seamstress; a tale of domestic life, by Reynolds.

The Iron Mask, or The Feats and Adventures of Raoul DeBragelonne, by Dumas. "The great novel of the day."

Ross Foster, 3d part, by Reynolds.

Colonel DeSurville, by Eugene Sue.

Roby the Rover, or The Ribbon Man.

Manuscript from the Diary of a Physician.

"It is a record of strange passion of grief and tears

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa—One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on the 8th inst. She brings Liverpool dates to 26th ultimo, and London to the 25th.

The general political news by this arrival is without special interest. She brings 119 passengers.

The steamer Atlantic arrived out on the 24th of October, making the passage in something less than twelve days.

The steamer Niagara arrived on the 20th, completing her voyage in a little over eleven days.

There has been some excitement in Liverpool, caused by a correspondence between Messrs. Brown & Shipley and the trustees of Berkenhead docks, relative to the conditions on which American vessels will be admitted to the docks in the latter place.—The regulations of Liverpool docks have caused great inconvenience and loss to American ships, and hence the probability is that Berkenhead will be chosen in preference to Liverpool.

English affairs generally are without any new feature worthy of note.

From Ireland and other portions of Europe there is nothing special to notice. Political affairs remain about as at previous advices.

The general state of trade throughout the country was not materially altered since the last accounts.

As usual at this season of the year, there is only a moderate demand for Foreign and Colonial produce. Consumers are buying but sparingly. There is an almost entire absence of speculation.

Public securities were well supported.

Accounts from the continental produce market concur in representing most articles as being steady, although business was less animated.

Coffee and sugar, at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, were without material alteration, but prices were regarded as firm.

France.

The prolongation of the term of the presidency of Napoleon to four years by the Assembly, is looked upon as certain.

Spain.

The Ministerial crisis in Spain has been adjusted.

China.

The overland mail has arrived from China. The civil war still rages in Newars territories. An insurrection has broken out in the Southern provinces of China, having for its object, the overthrow of the young Emperor.

Denmark and the Duchies.

The official list of the loss sustained by the Holstein army before Fredrickstadt, on the 28th September and 5th October, shows that 709 officers and men have been placed hors-de-combat. The authorities are busily engaged in re-uniting their forces, and preparing the army for winter quarters.

It is believed should the French aid them sufficiently, the result, even under the most auspicious circumstances, can hardly bring matters to a favorable close.

Advices from Hesse Cassel to the 20th Oct'r. state that no change has taken place in affairs of the Electoral. Mr. Evans has not succeeded in forming his cabinet, and the Elector had again declined accepting the proposals which have been made to him. Officers, too, who handed in their resignations are left without decision as to their acceptance. Mr. Olker is still in prison, and the order of the upper court for his liberation cannot be executed until it is first addressed to the commander of the Castle.

The Waste of Property by War.

It is the chief impoverisher of the world. By its uncertain and sudden changes, its general derangement and stagnation of business, its withdrawal of laborers from productive employments, and its formation of lazy and improvident habits, it cuts the very sinews of a nation's prosperity, and prevents, to an extent almost incalculable, the accumulation of wealth among the mass of the people. When our population was only fifteen or sixteen millions, our annual production was estimated at $1,400,000,000; and, if we suppose war to diminish this amount barely one-fifth, the loss would be no less than $280,000,000 a year. At such a rate, how incalculably vast would be the loss from this cause alone to the whole world with its 1,000,000,000 inhabitants!

But consider how much the war system costs even in peace. The amount of money wasted on fortifications and ships, or arms and ammunitions, on monuments and other military demonstrations, it is quite impossible to calculate. France alone, with a territory not so large as some single States in our Confederacy, has more than 120 fortified places; and a single one of her war monuments cost $2,000,000.—Millions of dollars have we ourselves expended on a single fort, and a hundred millions more would hardly suffice to complete and arm the whole circle of our projected fortifications.

From 1816 to 1834, eighteen years of peace, our national expenses amounted to $464,000,000, of which nearly $90,000,000, about six-sevenths of the whole, went for war purposes! Besides all this, Judge Jay reckons "the yearly aggregate expenses of our militia not much, if any, short of fifty millions." The annual expenses of England for war purposes, including interest on her war debt, average more than $220,000,000; and Richard Cobden, after careful and extensive inquiries, came, in 1848, to the conclusion that the support of her war system is costing Europe, in time of peace, *one thousand millions dollars a year*, besides the interest on her war debts, which amount to TEN THOUSAND MILLIONS!

Look at the actual cost of some wars. From 1688 to 1815, a period of 127 years, England spent 65 in war, three more than in peace. The war of 1688 increased her expenditures, in nine years, $180,000,000. The war of the Spanish succession cost, in eleven years, more than $300,000,000; the Spanish war of 1738, in nine years, $280,000,000; the seven years' war of 1756, $560,000,000; the American war of 1775, $680,000,000, in eight years. The French war of nine years from 1783 cost $2,320,000,000. During the war against Bonaparte from 1803 to 1815, England raised by taxes $3,835,000,000, and by loans $1,840,000,000; in all, $5,885,000,000, or an average of $1,323,082 every day! For 20 years, from 1797, she spent for war purposes alone, more than one million dollars every day! During ninety days before and after the battle of Waterloo, she is supposed to have spent an aggregate of about five millions a day! During seven wars, lasting in all sixty-five years, she borrowed $4,170,000,000, and raised by taxes, $5,848,000,000—$10,119,030,000 in all. The wars of all Europe from 1783 to 1815, twenty-two years, cost some $15,000,000,000, and probably wasted full twice as much more in other ways, thus making a grand total of more than forty thousand millions of dollars!

There is no end to calculations like these. All the contributions of modern benevolence are scarce a drop in the bucket in comparison with what is continually wasted for war purposes. We started at the first suggestion of a railway across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; but a single year's cost of the war system to Christendom would build that road, and two more around the globe.—*Advocate of Peace.*

ANTIQUITIES.—Nineveh was 15 miles by 9, and 40 round. It with walls 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast.

Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates.

The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 425 feet high, to support the roof. It was building two hundred years.

The largest of the Pyramids is 481 feet high, and 663 feet on the side; its base covers eleven acres.—The stones are about 300 feet in length, and the layers are 208. 360,000 men were employed in its erection.

The Labyrinth of Egypt contains 3,000 chambers and 12 halls.

Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round. It had 100 gates.

Carthage was 25 miles round.

Athens was 26 miles round, and contained 250,000 citizens, and 400,000 slaves.

The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was once plundered of £100,000 sterling, and Nero carried from it 200 statues.

Savannah (Ga.) has a population of about 16,000, according to the new census.

The Population of New Orleans.—Great Increase in the Second Municipality.

The census of this city or parish is not yet entirely finished, as the deputy marshals are allowed to the 1st January next, to complete their returns, but their tableaux are so far filled that approximate estimates, which aggregated, will not vary a thousand probably from the entire population of the city, may be made. In fact nothing more is to be done now than to enumerate the people who were absent about a month since, and the number of those can be very nearly conjectured. From the United States marshal's office we were yesterday furnished with the following returns, made up in the manner above indicated, and set down in round numbers:

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

Wards.	*Number in Wards.*
First	10,000
Second	5,000
Third	3,000
Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh	30,000
Total	48,000

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

First and Second	11,000
Third and Fourth	20,000
Fifth, Sixth and Seventh	30,000
Total	61,000
Third Municipality	30,000
Whole pop. of the city proper	139,000

Looking at the census of 1840, we find the population of the entire parish to be 102,193, from which deduct 3,871, the number on the right bank of the river, and there remains 98,322, as the population of the city. This number was located as follows:

First Municipality (proper)	33,780	
Faubourg Treme	14,351	
		48,131
Second		21,023
Third		29,168

This is therefore an addition since 1840, of between 40,000 and 41,000, in the population of the whole city, all of which addition, within a few hundreds, shows itself in the Second Municipality, where the increase has been nearly two hundred per cent. When the returns of Algiers and Lafayette and its suburbs, which may be considered a part of our own city, are in, we think the total will not fall short much of 170,000, although in 1840, the number of people in Lafayette was only 3,207.

N. O. True Delta.

An "Abolitioner" in the Palmetto State.

The following amusing story appears in the last Charleston Mercury:

Messrs. Editors—Northern aggression has so long excited and exasperated the people of this section of the country, that many an innocent may suffer—as for example:

Not long since I was travelling through a certain portion of this district, pursuing my avocation peacefully and diligently. I carried a pair of saddle-bags, and had my blanks, &c., swung upon my back. I am willing to allow I may have resembled a "suspicious character." About the hour of 12 I reached a house, and over the door was written in large letters, "Best Liquors," wherein were congregated several persons of the surrounding neighborhood. Thinks I to myself, "I will not only escape the scorching rays of the sun, but will add many names to my list." I hitched my horse, and, as I appeared, I heard one of them say—"There comes one of the d—d rascals now." I knew not at that time what he meant, but, to my cost, I soon discovered.

"Mister, I s'pose you are an Abolitioner, aint you?" said one, as they all gathered around me.

I perceived they had been drinking, and were pretty much "how come you so," or "half seas over," or what might be termed neither drunk nor sober; in fact, they were in that state that might be considered most dangerous to a man whose appearance did not please them. I stated my business in a very submissive manner, for I saw that mischief was afoot, still they doubted me. I then showed them my commission, signed by the United States Marshal.

"It's all a forgery, boys, let's search him. He's a regular Abolitioner, I can tell by his looks; let's search him, and then tar and feather or hang him."

I began to feel uneasy. I knew not one of them. They were all half drunk, and appeared determined. In vain I stated to them that I was a prominent officer of the United States—they only "wished it was Fillmore himself instead of me;" and while I most strenuously denied, they insisted, upon the "Rights of Search." Their will at the time was law—might was right, and resistance was useless. They gave my pockets, saddle-bags, and books, a thorough investigation.

"He aint got a cent," said one. "That's the way all them Yankee rascals travel."

"Tar and feathers," said all.

Perspiration now flowed freely. I looked at my horse, but there was no chance to reach him. I was surrounded—completely hemmed in. Thinks I, this bangs creation.

"Gentlemen," said I, "I am no Abolitionist. I am a native of this District—never was out of the State in my life." (I had been in Augusta once, but thought it better not to mention it.) "If you tar and feather me, you will degrade an innocent man—not only the United States, but the State of South Carolina will suffer in my person."

I intended to make a few more remarks, and might have reached a climax of eloquence that would have deterred them, but just at this moment a detachment of eighten or twenty candidates arrived, and, altho' they were somewhat gratified at the proceedings, (not liking a former letter, I wrote to the Mercury,) they kindly rescued me, and, after a while, I went on my way rejoicing.

I have numbered on my list about 10,000, and have not found a single maiden lady over thirty years.—They can't live in this country beyond that, when they either die or get married.

I have been invited to preach upon two occasions; and, although I do not wear a peculiarly sanctimonious expression, I have been called upon to pray frequently. As you have seen, I have been taken up for an abolitionist. I have been requested to marry a couple. I have killed one fine horse, and broke a buggy into atoms. I have rode more, asked more questions oftener, and slept sounder at nights, than any living man. Further, deponent sayeth not.

Your old friend,

ASSISTANT OF BARNWELL.

Upon the door in one of the departments at Washington is written, "no office seekers admitted here." Yet office seekers are said to force their way in in great numbers. The notice is of no avail. A man might as well put a notice over his bed in mosquito time, "stick no bills here."—*Lou. Jour.*

EXTRAORDINARY.—"Ah! Mr. C—, when did you return from Rockaway?"

"Just arrived, sir."

"Any news?"

"None of importance—caught a shark to-day."

"Ah! how long was it?"

"Twenty-five feet, sir!"

"How much did it weigh!

"Eleven tons and a half!"

By this time the listeners gathered close about C—, but not a smile was to be seen upon his countenance, or anything to denote that he was telling aught but the truth.

'By the way, Major, continued C——, 'I forgot to tell you that we had found the New York Brass Band. You recollect when I came up last week I told you they took their instruments with them, and went out in a sail boat. The boat was seen to capsize, and they were supposed to be lost; but when we opened the shark we caught to-day, we found them all alive and hearty, their liquor bottle empty, and Peterson, the bugler, sitting near the gills playing *'Come rest in this bosom!'*

WANTED TO KNOW.—How tailors usually cook their "*cabbage*."

How long it would take a tailor to make a "*lawsuit*."

The age of an "*elder*-berry."

The number of pages in the "Volume of Nature."

The width of a "narrow escape."

If a revolver is a good weapon to "kill time" with.

What kind of whip a ship uses when "driving before the wind."

How it happens that the day "breaks" so often, and who mends it; also on what kind of hinges the "gates of day" are hung.

If an action for assault and battery will lie when a man is "struck with astonishment."

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

Letter of Advice to a Young Farmer, on the Value of Mud—Hired Labor—Timothy Culture, and Draining.

MY DEAR SIR:—You ask me "whether the deposites of mud which line your water front on the bay-shore, can be rendered available as manure?"—and you tell me "that Mr. ——, who has a farm near you, has almost disheartened you from making a trial of it, informing you that he had tried it and found it of no use."

In the first place, let me assure you that the mud of which you speak can not only "be rendered available as manure," but that, when properly managed, it will be found to be one of the most available fertilizers, most enriching substances, you could use, and that, if prepared in the way I shall lay down, it will prove a prompt and efficient manure with the first crop, increasing its quantity and improving the quality of its product, and that its effects will be comparatively lasting. I say this, in despite of the opinion of your neighbor, who, without intending the least disrespect to him, I must be permitted to express the belief, has not given to such material a fair trial. To cart such mud upon a field and plough it in, without previous preparation—the which plan I presume is the one he pursued—cannot fail to be productive of disappointment. Suffer not *his* experiment to dishearten you, but go to work, as soon *after the first frost* as you can spare the necessary force, and make composts after the manner I shall prescribe, and I promise you, in all sincerity, that those deposits of mud, which now present an unsightly aspect upon your shores, and which, in autum, exert an unfriendly influence upon the health of your family, will prove a prolific source of fertilization to your land and of profit to yourself.

From the examination I made of the soil of your several fields—from the quantity of decaying oyster shells which I found intermixed with the soil—I am inclined to think that there is no present want of lime therein, and that for years to come the supply will be kept up by the progressive oxidation of the shells, which are now in a state of healthful decay. Almost everywhere, when I submit them to the pressure of the fingers and thumb, they crumbled beneath that pressure, thus proving they were in a condition to yield up their mineral elements to the growing plants. From the quantity I found in your soil, I estimate the supply will be sufficient for from 10 to 15 years. You have, therefore, one very essential element of fertility present already, but your soil lacks those substances which go to form *mould;* and without these no land can be highly productive. The food of plants should consist of many things. Analysis assures us that their constituent elements are various—that these elements are alike the products of organic substances—of vegetable, animal, mineral and earthy bodies. Reasoning from the premises afforded by analysis, it should be our policy, in the manure we may furnish to the soil, to have it somewhat of a hodge-podge or salmagundi mixture—to have it somewhat of the nature of the beverage soil by the low hotel keepers of New York to the gutter-loafers, at a penny a glass, under the un-euphonious, but expressive name of "*all sorts;*" for it is made up of the drainings of the tumblers of multitudinous kinds of drinks, from rot-gut beer to old geneva and brandy, not omitting the varied stuffs which are sold in our country for wine, much of which are villainous compounds, holding no relationship to the pure juice of the grape. Rest assured, my dear young friend, that the more diversified the materials of which your manure may consist, the better and more efficiently will it act upon your land, provided you shall have the precaution to preserve it from the deteriorating effects of sun and rain.

Ask your own excellent and discriminating mind, of what is barn-yard manure composed? and it will tell you,—*of many things,*—and this you know from experience will disclose a fruitful tale of products, wherever and whenever it may be judiciously applied; and that its action is always the more energetic when care has been taken to protect its volatile parts from loss. In calling your attention to the fertilizing effect of barn-yard manure, I have been influenced to do so, to have the opportunity of assuring you *that the mud upon your shore is just as replete with the elements of good manure as that in your barn-yard.* But that from the great length of time which it has lain supersaturated in water, portions of its elements have gone into the acid state, and others, by remaining long in a dormant condition, unacted upon by decomposing agents, have been resolved into a state of insolubility. Now, then, this acidulous condition must be removed—must be neutralized—and this insolubility overcome by fermenting and alkaline agencies, before the mud will be fit to be used as manure with the prospect of prompt and salutary action.

Having made these preliminary remarks, I will now direct your attention to the manner of treating your "*mud,*" so as to render every pound of it as good as so much barn-yard manure.

At the time I have suggested, dig up your mud, put it in heaps on the shore to drain, so that you may not be taxed with the labor and expense of hauling the water it contains. When the water has drained off, haul the mud to the places whereon you intend to form your compost heaps; then form oblong squares of mud, say 10 feet wide and 30 long, 8 or 10 inches deep—on the top of each spread at the rate of 16 bushels of ashes for every 3 double horse cart loads of mud; then throw on 8 or 10 inches of mud—spread ashes as before; and so continue to build up your heaps until 4 or 5 feet high, decreasing the width at the top until you get them into cone-like forms, taking care to have the top of each covered with mud some 8 or 10 inches in depth. In about 6 weeks cut down your heaps and mix therewith at the rate of a bushel of plaster to every 20 loads of the compost; then shovel the mass into conical-shaped heaps and let them remain till next spring, when the manure will be fit for use, and when, if you give to each acre that you may have in corn from 20 to 30 double-horse cart loads of the compost, you may promise yourself from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat, should that be your succeeding crop. But these results you can only promise yourself, on condition that you do full justice to your land, in ploughing, harrowing, and rolling. All imperfections in the preparation of the land operate as a tax upon product. Unless the plants have a good thoroughly pulverized deep bed to luxuriate in, their vegetation cannot be full and perfect.

If you have barn-yard and stable manure for the purpose, one load to every three of the mud will make as good manure as either cow or horse dung alone; indeed, it will last longer if you take the trouble to mix one bushel of plaster with every twenty loads of the mass.

There are several other agents you might effectually use; among these, we will name *Nitrate of Potash* and *Nitrate of Soda. One hundred pounds* of each of these substances would convert 20 loads of mud into good manure. Ten bushels of lime, intimately mixed with 20 loads of mud, would neutralize its acids, and set the ammonia in motion, but such a solvent would so act as to drive off the greater part, if not all the ammonia, and thus rob the mud of its greatest element of fertility. A safe solvent we think might be found in this mixture: 10 bushels of lime, 2 bushels of salt, and 1 bushel of plaster. If this were the season of big runs of fish, in every 3 or 4000 fish you would have an agency competent to convert 20 loads of mud into excellent manure—*into manure better, because more lasting, than guano*—provided you mixed with that quantity one bushel of plaster; so would a dead horse or a cow perform the same thing, under a like treatment to plaster.

I notice your remark about the difficulty of procuring hirelings to work your farm—that, you state, if by accident you procure good ones, though you regularly pay them their wages when due, feed well and treat them kindly, neither requiring them to work out of doors in inclement weather, nor overtasking them in good—that except when your eyes are on them they cheat you out of the labor due you, by lounging under the shade of the trees in your field; and that, most generally, on the receipt of their month's pay, they leave you, to your great inconvenience, and sometimes to the danger of your crops. I can fully realize your situation and sympathize with you, for the evils and vexations that you are enduring are precisely such as I encountered for six years. But though I can realize the unpleasantness of your position, and feel sincerely for you, my young friend, I can offer no curative.

The *disease* which now pervades all classes and castes of the laboring portions of our community, has been pampered by fanatics and demagogues into a chronic type, and become too deep-rooted to favor any idea of the application of remedial measures. A spirit of discontent has been infused by the first class into the minds of the colored laborers, which overrides all obligations of a moral character, and would seem to legitimate fraud as a virtue; for, it is as much a fraud to rob an employer of the time that he has paid for, as it would be to steal his hogs or sheep.—While the demagogues have so sown, broadcast, throughout the Republic, the seeds of disaffection, envy, hatred, and malice, until to be well off in the world, or even to be in easy circumstances, is esteemed a moral sin in the eyes of a very large class, they forgetting that, under the wise and beneficent operations of our system of government, by industry, prudence, economy, and a strict adherence to principle, it is within the ability of the honest poor man to become rich: that the history of our country is full of facts which go to illustrate the beauty of our institutions, in showing that riches are more likely to enure to the worthy, industrious, enterprising poor, than to adhere to those who derived their wealth from patrimonial sources, and going to show, further, that the poor of to-day may rank with the wealthy at a day not distant. Then why should these unchristian feelings, this uncharitableness, be engendered? Why should one description of our people be taught to look upon another as their enemies?—Farther comment upon such perversions of the human mind are needless, but I fear there is an awful reckoning in store for those who teach such doctrines.

With respect to the difficulty you experience with your hired hands, while I cannot prescribe a curative, I may be permitted to advise you to bear and forbear with them. Perfection in mortals is not to be expected in this world of ours, beautiful as it is—keep with your hands, while at their labors, as much as you can—your *presence* will act as an *electric power* to keep them at work. Men will be faithful under the supervision of an employer's eyes, who would, in his absence, take great merit to themselves in killing time at his expense; with such men the *moral forces* have no influence. In connection with this knotty question of hired labor, there is one thing you may do, and do it greatly to your pecuniary advantage. It will tend to lessen your dependence upon such labor. There are at least nine-tenths of your arable lands peculiarly adapted to the growth of *timothy.*—The fields to which I allude, and which I pointed out to you, may emphatically be called timothy lands—nature seems to have destined them for its culture—and from your facilities and proximity to market, it would prove a highly profitable crop. Go ahead, then, brace up your nerves and bind up your loins for the contest: convert the mud on your shores into manure; fertilize those fields with it, get them into timothy with all possible despatch, and cultivate the other parts of your arable land exclusively with a view to home supplies. With the abundant nutrient resources afforded by your shores, you will be able to top-dress your timothy either annually or semi-annually, as may best comport with your convenience and the necessities of your meadows. By such top-dressings you will be able, at all times, to keep your soil up to the top-round of fertility, and may reasonably calculate upon from 1½ to 2 tons of timothy per acre, in years when the seasons do not war against production. By adopting this system—by making timothy your money crop—you will liberate yourself from much of the dependence upon hired labor which now so chafes your spirit and represses your energy. Your's is an age when the spirits should be buoyant and unclouded, and when you should exert your every energy so as to place yourself in the proper position to enable you to thus enjoy life.

The field on the left of your lane, as you enter it from the main road, *should be laid dry by ditches and covered drains, before you attempt to set it in timothy.* This grass, though it delights in a *moist* tenacious soil, will not prosper in a *wet* one.

In early autumn, then, attend to the ditching and draining of this field. In order to clean it of the weeds which now infest it, grow a crop of corn on it next spring, which, if you shall have previously dried it, manured it well ploughed it thoroughly, harrowed and rolled it effectually, so as to reduce it to fine tilth, will pay well. Cultivate your corn *flat,* avoiding the use of the plough, and confining yourself altogether to the cultivator and hoe. BELIEVE ME WHEN I TELL YOU THAT THE CORN PLANT, ON SUITABLE SOIL, DOES NOT REQUIRE HILLING, and that the plough but serves to lacerate the roots and lessen product. At the last working of the corn sow 1½ peck of timothy seed per acre. If you follow out my advice, in the management of this field, you will find it one of the best and most productive ones on your excellent farm. Its present DISEASE is *superabundance of water;* relieve it of that, this fall, cultivate it in corn next year, keep the corn clean and the ground flat, sow timothy seed in the way before suggested, and the crop of 1852 will be a sight worthy to be gazed on by a farmer's eyes.

As to the manner of ditching and draining, I shall not attempt to direct you, except so far as to say that the ditches should be bold and sufficient to receive and carry off the water, and that the covered drains should be about 25 or 30 feet apart, sufficiently deep to admit of 12 inches of soil above them.

You pointed out to me a slip about midway of this field, extending clean across from the lane to its eastern extremity, of about 15 or 20 feet in width, which was *wet,* and covered with a rank growth of *smart-weed.* From the *depression* I noticed there, it strikes me that you will find it judicious to sink a tolerably bold covered drain at this point, to accommodate the water which, in large volume, naturally seeks an outlet from the slopes that surround it on either side. Your covered drains should be made of poles, one laid on either side of the bottoms of the drain, a third pole resting upon these, so as to form a conduit—I say of poles, because they are cheapest, and will last for an age—fill in with the rushes and cat-tails from your marshes, to be cut and covered in green, leaving, as before, 12 inches of soil above them. In ploughing, plough across the drains.

Wishing you all possible success in the realization of your fondest hopes, and a relief from your trials, I remain your sincere friend. X. X. X.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st October, 1850.

☞Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Armstrong, J B	George, Lucy E	McNunery, E
Ames, D C	Gregory, S M	McMillan, D L
Aikens, H	Groves, Josephine	McLenan, A
Allen, Isabella	Greer, E	McMillan, F A B
Abbot, J	Gurney, A B	McLuer & Co, A D
Allen, S	Hosley, Simon	McLelan, Margaret
Aithesem, A	Hookner, Mary E	Nixon, M C 2
Allen, J J	Holt, Eliza A	Noyes, Charles
Allen, Jane	Hinsdell, S J	Newby, J B
Amos, Thos	Harrell, E J	Nichols, J
Bosman, Sally	Humphries, Wm	Osgood, Thos P
Betts, Mary	Hays, Charles	Peterman, George 3
Bacon, E W 2	Hall, John	Prall, John T
Bradley, Tony	Hall, Wm	Price, George
Boon, Martha	Hodge, Mary A	Price, Phillis
Broud, H	Hersman, J	Piver, David
Burk, James	Hankens, M M	Powers, John P
Barnes, Lucy 2	Hizer, Jacob	Piver, Elsy
Bryan, mrs Wolthy	Howe, Anthony	Pedwick, Silas
Bryant, J W	Hansley, W H	Rivenbark, Edw'd
Buckley, W M	Howard, L W	Renvy, Vineford
Bryant, D M	Hodges & Co, W H	Rudel, Rob't
Brocket, miss A M	Hart, John [H]	Robinson, John
Brown, L F 2	Hudson, T J	Roberts, Henry
Becker, George	Henderson, George	Ribertson, Eliz'th
Beenise, mrs E	Isaac, G	Radcliffe, Eliz'th
Butler, S	Judson, J 2	Robbins, Rev M
Belapham, Wm	Johnson, S B	Rue, J
Broom, F	Johnson, Frank	Roberts, S W
Bryan, Wm	Johnson, John	Rock Spring Tent,
Brown, W T	Johnson, Mary E	Stanwood, J
Black, J	Johnson, Josiah	Stoddure, J B
Benton, N	Johnson, A C	Smalley, J 2
Brownly, Thos B	Jones, James	Stokley, Mary Ann
Cammonade, H	Jackson, Z	Sellers, Ann
Curtis, J F	Jackson, J W	Sharp, Rob't
Conine, Rich'd	Jennings, J A	Sjenny, J J
Curtis, G A	James, Jacob	Spears, Eliza
Curtis, Patsy	Jordan, Sam'l	Sills, Eliza
Cock, John	Jelenko, M	Suydam, J W
Crombie, A C 2	Keith, B F	Squiggins, James
Carslie, James	Lamon, W W	Southall, George
Caps, mr	Latham, Ruth a	Smith, Mary A H 2
Connell, John	Larthinghouse, F	Smith, Anna M
Craig, Catharine	Lereer, D	Smith, W J
Calvitte, H L	Lady formerly called Margar't Smith,	Tilly, P L
Colwell, E J	Mitchell, R J	Tilly, Julia A
Connor, Alfred	Mitchell, Henry	Thain, mr
Dunn, Catharine	Marshall, Mary	Tracy, Lucy P
Davis, Charles	Moore, Charles	Trelear, John
Dale, James	Morgan, D	Twambley, J H L 3
Dart, Caroline	Moore, Thos E	Thumbleson, J J
Enett, Wm	Mahoney, Thos	VanGilder, Thad
Easly, H	Mints, Sam'l S	Williams, G
Echel, H	Musgrove, W R 2	Williams, D H
Forsyth, Henry	Myers & Son, J	Williams, T W
Farr, mrs Elizab'th	Munell, A G	Williams, Thos
Ferrand, Wm	Murell, Charles	Williams, Hosea
Furman, Rob't	Murrell, Sam'l	Ware, Wm
Firth, Sam'l	Morris, Mildred	Wiggins, W B
Fletcher, Mary A O G	Millis, J E	Wilkinson, George
Freeman, Hetty J	Mosley, James	White, B F
Fulman, Joseph	McKinney, J	Wilbrook, E
Green, Catharine	McAlpin, H	Watson, Ann
Green, Minerva	McNeill, Joseph	Wright, J T
Garvely, A	McIntosh, Mary 2	Wright, J H
		Wells, J

[8-3t] JAS. G. BURR, P. M.

JUST Received at the Book Store, the following new works:

The Soldier's Daughter, by Col. W. H. Maxwell.
My Peninsular Medal; an excellent novel.
Washington and his Men; a new series of Legends of the Revolution, by George Lippard.
Julia Howard, a Romance, by Mrs. Martin Bell.
Hyacinthe, or The Contrast, by Mrs. Guy.
Household Words, by Dickens. For sale by
Sept. 27] L. H. PIERCE.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON has just received, and is now opening, a splendid assortment of Goods, comprising all of the most desirable styles suited to the season.

Also, a good assortment of Trimmings, suitable for Ladies' Dresses—in fact, every variety of Fancy Goods usually kept in a store of the kind.

Mrs. Peirson takes pleasure in announcing that she has engaged Miss HART, of Philadelphia, who is fully skilled in all the various arts of Millinery, and would be very happy to have the Ladies call and examine the articles produced by her skill.

Mrs. P. returns her thanks to her friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received.

MRS. V. R. PEIRSON, Agent.
Oct. 25th, 1850 3t

MRS. SARAH H. KELLEY,

TAKES this method of informing her town and country friends, that she has returned from the North with a fine and well selected stock of FALL MILLINERY, which will be sold for the lowest prices the market affords.

She will clean and trim Bonnets and carry on Dress Making.

Oct. 11. 5-3m

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MISS SARAH JANE TAGGART, late from New York, would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Wilmington and surrounding country, that she intends to open a new and splendid emporium in the private dwelling of Mr. CHARLES BARR, Merchant Tailor, next door North of the Theatre, about the 15th of October, where she will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, embracing all the latest styles, which she hopes, on examination, for chasteness of design, richness of material, and beauty of finish, will not be surpassed by any other house of the kind in the country; and nothing will be left undone to give general satisfaction, so far as good goods, low prices, and skillful manufacture are concerned. With her large circle of friends and relations residing in New York City, she will always be prepared to have anything in her line made or ordered from thence at the shortest notice.

Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

Mercantile.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.

I HAVE just received a large stock of China, Glass, and Queen's Ware, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other Importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of Farming Implements, to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. MACRAE, Jr.
November 8, 1850 9-12w

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

JUST received from the North, an elegant and extensive assortment of Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware and Musical Boxes, to which we would call the attention of ladies and citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.

We will continue to sell goods in the above line at prices that will not fail to merit the continuance of the patronage we have received since our commencement in business, and having now procured a competent assistant, we will in future be able to despatch, at the shortest notice, every description of repairing requisite to adjust and accurately time Chronometer, Horizontal, Duplex, Lever, Repeating, and Vertical Watches.

N. B. Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and Musical Boxes, promptly and in a workmanlike manner repaired, and warranted to please, by

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,
(Sign of the Big Watch,) Front-st., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9-tf

SUPERIOR CLOTHING, READY-MADE.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO., are now exhibiting at their store, Market-street, the largest assortment of Fashionable Clothing ever before offered in this market. They would call the attention of purchasers to the fact that their goods are all of *their own manufacture,* being superior in *make, quality,* and *cut,* to any others sold in Wilmington. All garments are made equal to the best custom work. Their prices as low as the same quality of goods can be bought in New York or any of the Northern Cities.

Their Merchant Tailoring department is conducted by cutters and workmen of great skill.

J. F. HENDERSON is employed at our establishment permanently, prepared to take measures for fashionable suits, &c.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO., Market-st.
Nov. 1, 1850 8

NEW TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND SNUFF STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Store adjoining Messrs. POLLEY & HART'S, under Mozart Hall, where they intend keeping constantly on hand every variety of Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, at wholesale, or in lots to suit purchasers, at such prices as will not fail to please.

Being connected with an established House in Baltimore, they are prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice. To the country trade they offer the strongest inducements.

☞Call and test our articles and prices.

PATCH & BURBANK.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850 8-6m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and taken the Store at the corner of Market and Second-sts., nearly opposite the Carolina Hotel, and known as the Bettencourt corner, where they have just received from the North a full supply of Dry Goods; Groceries; Hardware and Cutlery; Hollow, Wood, and Willow-Ware.

Together with all kinds of Domestics: Shoes, Hats, Caps, Tin Ware, Door Mats, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Coffee Mills, Edge Tools, Brooms, Sieves, Soaps, Candles, Cheese, Butter, Raisins, Crockery of all kinds, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Axes, Nails, fine and common Tobacco, fine and common Liquors of all kinds.

Negro Blankets, Negro Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Stripes, Flannels, Red Ticks, Checks, yellow and bleached Homespun, Scarfs, Suspenders, Gloves, Calicoes, Ginghams, Vestings, Cashmeres, Shawls, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Spool Cotton, Pins, Fine and Tuck Combs.

20 bbls. City Mess Pork;	
20 " Whiskey;	20 bbls. Rum;
10 " Gin;	5 " Apple Brandy;
25 " Flour;	20 half bbls. Flour;
5 " Irish Potatoes;	
20 boxes Soap;	20 boxes Tallow Candles;
10 boxes Adamantine Candles;	
10 " Soda Biscuit;	20 boxes Cheese;
5 " Raisins;	5 half boxes Raisins;
5 kegs Butter;	5 qr. do. do.
10 kegs Nails;	20 gross Matches;

4000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, hog round.

Together with a general assortment of Medicines; among which may be found Dr. Gordon's celebrated Vegetable Pills, Peters', Moffat's, and Price's Pills, Composition Nerve Powders, Poplar Barks, No. 6, &c., always on hand. Also, Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and Thomsonian Extracts.

HANSLEY & CURRIE.
Wilmington, Nov. 1, 1850 8-1m

SWEET CIDER.—5 bbls. very sweet and *palatable,* just received per Rail Road. For sale by
OWEN HOLMES.

WHISKEY.—22 Bbls. Baltimore Whiskey, now landing and for sale by Z. H. GREENE.

RECEIVED per L. P. Smith.—A large assortment of Groceries of different kinds. For sale cheap by
Nov. 1, 1850 OWEN HOLMES.

WESTERN Bacon. Just receiving, 6 hhds. Sides and Shoulders. For sale low, by
Nov. 1] SAVAGE & MEARES.

FLOUR. Just receiving, 50 bbls. Baltimore Flour, for baker's and family use. For sale low, by
Nov. 1] SAVAGE & MEARES.

RECEIVED PER L. P. SMITH THIS DAY.—A large assortment of Groceries, and for sale at wholesale or retail. Cheap by OWEN HOLMES.

FALL FASHIONS.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas